-Hand Furniture

Nov. 13, at 9:30 o'clock est Madison-st. OF RIES, ots to suit, two Horses, Deli peremptory for cash. MERY & CO., Austioneers.

Harness Nov. 15, at 10 o'clock, BARN OF akers' Line,

TTERS & CO., Anotioneers, IAN'S SALE med Pledges

REGULAR TRADE SALE FANCY DRY GOODS. Clothing, Woolens, neres, Knit Goods, awers, Hosiery, launtlets, and Mitts, LL LINE OF AND SHOES. GUN-MAKERS, AMMU-

ARDWARE DEALERS Co.'s Entire Stock, UTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

hold Goods, Carpets, &c., ING, Nov. 13, at 9:30 o'clock, coms, 108 Madison-st. GORE & CO., v. 11, at 9 1-2 o'clock, tock of Imported Goods.— Mantel sets, Water Bottles, C., so pkgs Glass Wai HOUNEHOLD FURNITURE

Sets.
d Bireaus,
o Tables,
ll-Tross,
Chairs.
tas, Sofas, Pianos.
P. GORE & CO., Auctionsers.

Nov. 11, 1875, Sale of Staple and Fanoy es of very attractive goods, and one out, close buyers can rely ains.

Notions, Underwear, White, Gloves and Mitts, Woolses, Hoods, Clothing, Linens,

ad Thursday, at 11 o'clock. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-sv. HODGES & CO. CNAMARA & CO.

S AND SHOES AT AUCTION ANCIAL.

JLATION ALL-ST. on made in a single investof course is an extraordinal arily \$5 can realize—sa low as \$1 can be safely in results can show a profit

CTIONERY. CELEBRATED througher the Union-expressed to a parts. 1 h and upward 25, 40, 60c per h. Addressed GUATHERS, Confessioner, Chicago.

# The Chicago Paily Tribune.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1875.

VOLUME 29.

FINANCIAL. THE Terchants', Farmers', & Mechanics' Savings Bank, 75 CLARK-ST., CHICAGO.

INVESTMENT CERTIFICATES. Perfect Security—Liberal Interest.

trest, payable in quarterly installs at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent per anshowing the accumulation of sums in ing the accumulation of sums i benefit of Children or others;

.8 142.01

SYDNEY MYERS, Manager WHITE LEAD AND OIL.

CHICAGO MITELEAD & OIL CO. R. W. Blatchford, Prest. C. F. Gates, Sec.

White Lead, Zinc, Linseed Oil, Putty, Colors, Varnishes, Cottage Colors, Lubricating Oils, Brushes, And Painters' Materials generally.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL Pure Goods a Specialty

LARGE RETAIL DEPARTMENT Special Inducements to Buyers for Cash.

If our goods cannot be obtained readily, send your orders direct to our address, and they will be promptly filled at the lowest prices.

OFFICE, WANUFACTORY, AND SALESROOM, Corner of Green and Fulton-st Chicago, West Side.

ART SALE. TO-NIGHT

ART SALE Exposition Building

At 7:30 O'clock. Open during the day for the inspection of

STOVES of Coal Durned in a Tudous than it will in any other Furnace in the world. See it, or send for circular. GUSHING, WARREN & CO., 65 Lakes.

We have thirteen sizes Furnaces and four of Stoves.

OCEAN NAVIGATION. National Line of Steamships. EW YORK TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOO

NLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

FINANCIAL.

H. C. WILLIAMS & CO. BANKERS.

WALL-ST., NEW YORK, buy and sell Chicay, Elivaukee, St. Paul, and other good municipals. Investment securities constantly on hand, wanted—Burlington, Cedar R. and Minn, first. Wanted—Northern Pacific 7 3-10 first.

These and other railway securities not regulated made a specialty. Orders for stocks and of carifics receive personal attention at the New York Exchange.

Good deposit accounts received. SCALES

FAIRBANKS' SCALES

EDUCATIONAL. OHIGAN SEMINABY, at KALAMAZOO. inclined facilities here offered for therough instruc-ion in all attended course. The School is a truly pristin home. Expenses only \$175 per year. Sup-posed advantages for the study of Music, Painting, a Modern Languages. Location healthy and de-strict. Some vacancies yet remain. Apply for cat-cus and further information to the Principal, MISS MANKETTE FISHER, Enlamagoo, Mich.

PRACTIONAL CURRENCY. \$5.00 Packages MAN OF HELLES

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY IN EXCHANGE FOR

Bills of National Currency TRIBUNE OFFICE

SPECIAL INDUCEMENT

Youths'. Boys' Children's,

ULSTERS

10 per cent Above Cost.

These Goods are newly received, and made by the best houses of New York therefore cannot possibly be surpassed in

SPECIAL ATTENTION INVITED TO OUR GENTS' SUITS, OVERCOATS

ULSTERS

RETAILED AT WHOLESALE. Edwards & Browne

Cor. Clark & Adams-sts., LAKESIDE BUILDING.

BALTIOMRE & OHIO COAL CO XX Coal

COAL

BEST DOMESTIC COAL in the market. It is clean se of sulphur, with very little smoke. Also FIED ONT (Blacksmith's), and the best HARD COAL

HAMILTON, HARDER & HAFER

E. L. HEDSTROM & CO.,

DOCKS. Cor. Adams and Market-sts
Cor. 16th-st. & South Brauch
Cor. Erie-st. & North Branch

GENERAL NOTICES. NOTICE.

Jos. J. McCarthy is no longer in my employ. Parties will not pay him any moneys, or credit him on my account from this date.

November 11, 1875. JAS. P. DALTON.

OFFICE OF THE VESSEL OWNERS' TOWING COMPANY,
No. 244 South Water-st.
CRICAGO, Nov. 8, 1875.
The Board of Directors of the Vessel Owners' Towing Co. are propared to receive ofters from shareholders for the purchase, by the Company, of seventy shares of its capital stock. Offers, sealed and addressed to the Secretary, can be left at the office of the Company up to noon of the 22d inst.

JOHN OLIVER, Secretary.

WE INSERT Notices of Marriages or Denths in ANY NEWSPAPER in the United States or Canadas, at the request of parties applying at our office, at thort-sus notice. C. A. COPT & C. C. Newspaper Advertising Agents, Co. Deartorn & Washington Streets.

POOL SALE. POOLS SOLD ON THE **GREAT 4-MILE RACE** 

IN CALIFORNIA,

WANTED. Business MEN.

A competent and reliable accountant of several year experience, desires a situation as bookkeeper, cashie or in any capacity where a faithful man is needed Best of references. Address M 53, Tribune office, COLLECTION AGENCY.

annot possibly give the attention to collecting you retrine claims that they demand, while attending to gular business, alse they would not be long overdue note the necessity of piscing them with a responsible use making collections its entire business, and possing every facility known to success.

FRASIEE'S COLLECTION AGENCY,

HTGIGIT

DISSOLUTION. The firm of WILDER & TRASK, Real Estate an nes the business at the old office.

DISSOLUTION. NOTICE—The copartnership as Real-Estate Agents hersiofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of C. B. HOSBER & CO., is this day dissolved and terminated by mutual consent. Neither partner is authorized to use hersifer the firm name. S. C. GIBSON will continue in the Real-Estate Business. Dated Chicago, Nov. 5, 1875.

CHARLES R. HOSERR. EDMER. AMURL C. GIBSON.

# WASHINGTON.

Vice-President Wilson Pronounced Out of Danger by His Physicians.

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Collections from All Sources During the Fiscal Year, \$122,000,000.

Excess of Collections This Over Last Year About \$8,000,000.

Only \$1,779,779 Realized from the Increased Tax on Whisky.

Which is Explained at Length by Commissioner Pratt.

Legislation Suggested to Secure the Full Collection of the Whisky-Tax.

Report of Gen. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers. To What Perfection the Torpedo

System Has Arrived. Alleged Loose Management in the Second Comptroller's

Office.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

conversed with him about religious subjects, and offered prayer. At half-past 11 o'clock to-day the Vice-President awoke from the three hours' sleep which had brought him so much relief. The most serious results would have been apprehended if his wakefulness had coninued. On awakening, he asked permission of he doctor to ges up for the day, but the doctor

(To the Associated Press.)
REFORTS OF ATTENDANTS.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 11.—E. V. Murobly, one of the Senate reporters, who, with washington, b. C., Nov. H.—E. v. Murphy, one of the Senate reporters, who, with others, remained tast night with Vice-President Wilson, and until 8:40 this morning, addressed the following note to Dr. Baxter: "The Vice-President was very restless until about 6 o'clock this morning, since which he has been doxing almost constantly. We administered the opiate at the time ordered; gave the beef-tea shortly before 6 o'clock and again at 8:15, and at 8 o'clock we gave him a large tumbler of bitter water; all of which remained on his stomach. His bowels have not been moved."

It is ascertained from another source that the Vice-President, during the night, repeatedly pressed his head and heart with his right hand, and at times threw forth both arms. These movements were accompanied with nervous twitching. His more thoughtful and observant friends consider his condition as very critical. Between 10 and 11 o'clock this morning he was still drowsy and restless, with no disposition to converse. Dr. Baxter, at 11 o'clock, said the Vice-President was then resting comfortably, having slept considerably during the morning. The Vice-President himself said that he now felt more natural.

felt more natural.

At 12:10 this afternoon Dr. Baxter reported the Vice-President doing well in every way, saying that he saw no reason to doubt that he would seem recover.

ing that he saw no reason to doubt that he would soon recover,

At 12:15 President Grant drove to the Capitol and entered the sick room, where he remained about ten minutes.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 11.—Midnight—Dr. Baxter says the Vice-President's illness is attributable directly to the excessively high temperature of the bath which he took resterday morning while still suffering from indigestion caused by heavy dinners in New York and Philadelphia, closely following overwork of the mental faculties. If the local weakness of a portion of his spine had not diverted the rush of blood to his back, it would have gone to his brain and produced death by apoplexy. The doctor now confidently expects that Mr. Wilson will be as well as usual in two or three days. as usual in two or three days.

COMMISSIONER PRATE'S ANNUAL REPORT.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 11.—The Com sioner of Internal Revenue has completed his report for the fiscal year ended June 80, 1875. The document is very voluminous. The Com-missioner says it may be some consolation to

know that grevious as our burdens, laid upon such of our population, forty-two millions or more, as consume the articles taxed by our In-ternal Revenue laws, the British public, numbering less by one-fourth than our people, paid under their excise laws during the year ending March 31, 1875, taxes measured in gold to the amount of \$183,962,756, against \$110,545,154

amount of \$183,962,756, against \$110,945,154
paid in currency by 'the people of this country
during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1875.

The report shows that the actual amount of
receipts into the Treasury from all sources from
and after June 30, 1861, to June 31, 1874, exclusive of loans and Treasury notes, was as follows:

Total THE TWO LAST TISCAL YEARS.

The collections for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1874, were \$102,644,746; for the year ended June 30, 1875, \$110,545,154. The increase during the last fiscal year is owing in part to the increase of the duties laid by the set of March 3, 1875, upon distilled spirits. manufactured to-bacco, cigars, cigarettes, and in part to taxes collected under the laws repealed, extraordinary efforts having been put forth to collect delinquent taxes due from banks and bankers, railroad and other corporations, and taxes due en incomes, legacies, and successions.

WHINKY AND TORACCO.

A statement is given showing the receipts under the act of March 3, 1875, up to and inclusive of June 30, 1875, from different articles subject to an increased tax, showing the total tax returned \$3,208,818. The tax returned upon

distilled spirits was \$1,779,799, and the Commissioner says regarding it: "It will doubtless be a matter of surprise that the increased amount realized from distilled spirits during that period (March 3, 1875 to June 30, 1875) was so small. The explanation, however, is found in the fact that it became generally known through the proceedings in Congress that an increase in the rate of tax would probably be made, and the distillers, in order to realize the benefits of the increase, withdrew from the bonded warehouses, upon payment of the taxes at 70 cents a gallon, 5, 430, 921 gallons in the month of January, 1874, and the snormous quantity of 11, 504, 356 gallons in the February following. leaving still in the bonded warehouses over 7,000,000 gallons of spirits on March 3, 1875, the day when the increased tax from 70 to 90 cents per gallon was made payable by Congress. By law these spirits were allowed, after bond was given, to remain in the distillery warehouse one year before withdrawal, and these spirits have been and still continue to be placed on the market subject only to the former duty of 70 cents per gallon.

The real amounts received from all sources of

duty of 70 cents per gailon.

RECEITS BY STATES.

The net amounts received from all sources of internal revenue during the last fiscal year it the several States is given as follows:

Alabama \$11,816 Missouri 4,591,8

Arizona 10,289 Montana 23,6

Arizona 7,234 Nebraska 282,4

California 2,983,995 Nevada 53,1

Colerado 70,531 New diampshire 298,8

Arksnas. 10,289 Montans. 23,605
Arksnas. 71,233 Nebrasks 292,472
California 2,983,895 Newada. 33,147
Colorado. 70,351 New Hampshire 298,813
Connecticut. 622,224 New Jersey. 2,863,479
Dakots. 10,040 New Mexico. 21,965
Delaware. 360,331 New York. 15,200,808
Dist. Columbia 111,077 North Carolina. 1,622,904
Florida. 134,547 Ohio. 14,666,203
Georgia. 351,154 Oregon. 46,952
Idaho. 19,136 Pennylvanis. 6,149,964
Illinois. 17,627,668 Rhode Island. 231,767
Indana. 4,600,883 South Carolina. 120,818
Iowa. 1,040,064 Tennessee. 858,910
Kansas. 133,835 Texas. 227,448
Kentucky. 9,022,636 Utah. 31,544
Louisiana. 683,181 Vermont. 58,231
Maine. 107,321 Virginia. 7,659,659
Maryland. 2,755,164 Washington. 21,146
Massachusetts. 2,670,491 West Virginia. 503,654
Michigan. 1933,506 Wisconsin. 2,753,868
Minnesots. 223,367 Wyoming. 11,942
Mississippi. 56,085
The number of distilleries registered during the vear was 4,736, and the number operated 4,608. Of the number operated 556 were grain distilleries, 7 molasses distilleries, and 3,945
fruit distilleries. The Commissioner says public attention has been often called within the past few mouths to the extensive frauds committed in certain localities upon the revenue by distillers and rectifiers of distilled spirits. He gives an account, first of the checks guards and protections against frauds established by law; second, of the manner in which the whisky frands, so-called, lately exposed, were perpetrated upon the Government; third, the extent of these frauds; fourth, the checks recently established to prevent a recurrence of the same; and, fifth, suggests legislation which, in his opinion, is necessary to insure a fuller collection in future of the taxas upon distilled spirits.

bis opinion, is necessary to insure a fuller collection in future of the taxes upon distilled spirits.

The Commissioner says, with regard to the additional legislation required to enforce the honest collection of the tax on distilled spirits:

"I give it as my opinion that the omly law necessary is one that shall make the requirements as stringent and the pensities for defrauding the Government as severe in the case of the rectifier as they now are in the case of the distiller. The rectifier should be required to give a bond in an amount equal to the tax represented by all the spirits he can possibly rectify each month. The house and tract of land upon which the establishment is located should be forfeited to the United States in case of frand. He should not be allowed to handle any spirits at his rectifying house, except those he purchases for rectification and sells under rectifier's stamps. Under the prosent system of detecting frauds, at least thirty days must clapse before discovery could be made and guilt fixed. As the apparatus in a rectifying house capable of refining the quantity of spirits upon which the tax would amount to \$100,000 a month may not be worth more than \$10,000, it will readily be seen that under the present law, which only forfeits the apparatus and spirits owned by him at the time of saisure, a rectifier may aid in defrauding the Government of \$100,000, and forfeit only \$10,000. By absconding to a foreign country he also escapes criminal punishment. I have also to suggest that the law now in force in regard to the returns to be made by rectifiers is so indefinite that some legislation is needed to enforce the regulations of the Commissioner. I also think it would be better if rectifiers, distillers, and wholessale liquor-dealers, were required to make transcripts of their books monthly, instead of this labor being performed by local officers, as it is at present. It would also relieve officials of an immense amount of labor, and would accomplish the more important result of preventing

this labor being performed by local officers, as it is at present. It would also relieve officials of an immense amount of labor, and would accomplish the more important result of preventing the destruction of books by parties about to be detected in fraud. There would then be a sworn copy in this office that would always be admissible evidence in courts against guilty parties.

THE TAX CAN RE COLLECTED.

I am firmly of the opinion that the present large tax upon distilled aprints can be collected with but small loss. This opinion is based upon the fact that every Storekeeper. Gauger, and employe who is connected with a distillery where fraud is perpetrated becomes a pensioner upon the distiller. If, therefore, distillers be kept under such strict enrywillance that the amount of money gained by fraud is not sufficient to pay a large corps of officers and workmen in necessary collusion with them to consummate fraud, they will, as a matter of policy, be honest. As an indication of the extent of the frauda above described, I have the honor to report that documentary evidence is in possession of this office, which has warranted the seizure of 24 distilleries and 37 rectifying houses, and implicated over 50 United States Gaugers and Store-keepers. This evidence also shows the issue between July 1, 1874, and May 1, 1875, of fraudulent spirits, by duplication, of 20,000 packages containing probably 1,200,000 proof gallons, and by aid of false gauging, to the additional amount of 1,000,000 proof gallons. This, of course, is but a portion of the fraud actually committed, but in itself indicates the loss of tax to Government in ten months of an amount not less than \$1,650,000.

YERMENTED LIQUOBS.

The receipts from all sources relating to fermented liquors for the fiscal year were \$9,144,004, a decrease of \$150,675 as compared with 1874. The number of respective of the collection of revenue.

The Commissioner expresses full confidence in the stamp system for the collection of revenue.

in the stamp system for the collection of revenue.

The number of cases compromised during the year is 744, and the amount received by compromise \$156,576.

A recommendation is made that deserving Gaugers receive \$7 per day, and that in some lostances the offices of Ganger and Store-keeper be consolidated, by which \$100,000 may be saved in expenses.

TORACCO.

The total receipts from tobacco were \$37,303,461, an increase over 1874 of \$4,080,586, and an increase over any previous fiscal year of \$2,917,158. The total amount of tax collected on tobacco and snuff from Sept, 1, 1862, to June 30, 1875, is \$225,356,219. The total collections on cigars, cheroots, and eigerettes the same time is \$68,-233,206. It is expected that during the current year the assessments of tax on tobacco will be largely increased. The whole amount of taxes assessed during the year was \$8,230,003; increase over the previous year, \$344,455.

The quantity of distilled spirits in warehouse July 1, 1874, is 17,755,969 gallons. Distilled spirits produced during the year, \$6,930,245 gallons; total, 78,686,394; total withdrawn, 65,319,-141, leaving in bond June 30, 1875, 13,387,253. Spirits removed from warehouse for expert for the year ending June 30, 1875, 13,387,253. Spirits removed from warehouse for expert for the year ending June 30, 1874, 4,00,106 gallons, while only 537,413 gallons was thus removed during the last fiscal year.

The Quantity of tobacco removed for exportation in bond without paying the taxes, 9,179,315 gallons, a decrease of 1,621,611 gallons.

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Commissioner says the force of Revenue Agents is inadequate, and recommends the passage of a law authorizing fifteen more. He thinks further consolidation of collection districts can be made without affecting the revenue, and that the system of ganging wholesale liquer dealers' packages by United States Gaugers can be dispensed with, and a simple system of checks by stamps and the state of ganging wholesale liquer dealers' packages by United States Gauger

the present fiscal year from all sources of inter-nal revenue at \$122,000,000. THE CHIEF ENGINEER'S REPORT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Washington, D. C., Ngv. 11.—The Chief of Engineers has completed his report. The number of officers holding commissions in the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army at the end of the fiscal year was 108, and five on the retired list. The latter, however, under the law of Jan. 21, 1871, were not available for duty. During the fiscal year it became necessary, in the by law, to employ a number of scientists and assistant engineers. Gen. Humphreys, in concluding this portion of his annual report, refers with
much feeling to the death, during the year, of
one of the distinguished officers of that corps,
Lieut.-Col. John G. Foster. Gen. Humphreys,
in commenting upon the coast and lake frontier
defense, says the work in progress upon our seacoast defenses consists exclusively in the construction of powerful barbette batteries for guns
of the heaviest calibres, which batteries are supstruction of powerful barbette batteries for guns of the heaviest calibres, which batteries are supplementary to the old casemated works of our fortifications and enlargements of the batteries of former times. The practice governing the system of fortifications how in progress is that laid down in 1869, which received the approval of the Chief of Engineers, the General of the Army, and the Executive, and has met with the repeated approval of Congress. The work during the last year has progressed in a satisfactory manner. The appropriations have been mainly confined to the harbors on the sea-coast. The system of torpedoes, it is believed, possesses every quality requisite for success, when the torpedoes are planted and handled by men trained in the details. Geo. Humphreys considers that the planting of these possesses every quality requisite for success, when the torpedoes are planted and handled by men trained in the detail. Geo. Humphreys considers that the planting of these torpedoes across the channels in sufficient number will bar the entrance of the enemy's vessels, and hold them under the fires of the batteries. For the purchase of such portions of our torpedo materials as cannot be speedily ob-

our torped materials as cannot be speedily ob-tained in the event of war, the sum of \$150,000 is asked.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR FORTIFICATIONS.

The estimates for the appropriations for forti-fications for the next issue year are the follow-

Fort Preble.
Battery on Gerrish's Island, Portsm
Battery on George's Point, Portsmo
Fort Warren, Boston harbor.
Battery on Long Island Head, Bost
Fort Winthrop.
Fort Independence.
Fort at Clark's Point, New Bedford
Defenses on Beach Island, Narragar
Fort Trumble, New London harbor
Fort Schuyler.
Fort at Willis' Point
Fort Hamilton. ort on the site of Fort Thorattery Island.

approved style.

Gen. Humphreys says it is requisite that the battalion of ongineers be increased to a minimum peace organization of 520 men, that number being requisite for the efficient condition of the torpedo defenses of the harbors of the United States, stretching as they do along a sea-coast frontier of 12,000 miles. For continuing the purchase of such parts of the torpedo apparatus and materials cannot be suddenly obtained in time of war, the amount of \$150,000 is asked.

Gen. Humphreys, to correct what he calls an erroneous impression that seems to prevail concerning the use of jettles in this country in improving the channels at the mouth of rivers, says proving the channels at the mouth of rivers, says it is not true that the United States Government has made no use of jetties, as has been alleged. The great lakes were singularly destitute of natural barbors, and, as population began to appear along their shores, more than fifty years ago the United States Government commenced a system of jetties in harbor improvements by opening the mouths of the rivers and injets on the lakes by the construction of jetties, and by that system has created more than forty harbors in which the vast commence of the lakes is carried on, and without which petties, and by that system has created more than forty harbors in which the vast commerce of the lakes is carried on, and without which that commerce could not exist. The Engineer Department of the United States has accomplished even greater results on the lakes than have been obtained on the Baltic and Black Seas, for it has constructed a greater number of harbors than the Europeaus. The gain in depth at the entrance has been substantially as great as the gain in depth in Europeau entrances. The depth of our harbors can be still further increased. The important harbors of Europe, in the Baltic and Black Seas, including the mouth of the Danube, have been nearly identical in character with those of our harbors on the lakes. We have not copied from the European engineers, but our projects have been based upon certain well-established principles and ancertainment of the conditions existing at the mouth of rivers and inlets. The plane have proved to be eminently successful, and where, in the natural condition of the river mouth or inlet, not even the smallest sloop or scalop could enter, steamers of 5,000 and 2,000 tons now enter casily. The Government engineers of Erance at least are well acquainted with these facts, even if those of no other European State are. If it should be considered desirable to continue the survey for water-lines to the seaboard, Gen. Humphreys suggests that it will be necessary to make an additional appropriation of \$100,000.

NOTES AND NEWS.

SECRETARY BRISTOW VERY BUST.

Special Dispatch to The Cheaso Tribuns.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 11.—Secretary Bristow continues to be engaged a great portion of his time in the preparation of his forthcoming report to Congress. It is said that the report will be very lengthy. During its preparation, Mr. Bristow, with the exception of a couple of home seed day are highest himself from all visit hours each day, excludes himself from all visa

A deputation of the United States Brewers'
Association, consisting of Henry H. Bnetta,
President of the National Brewers' Association,
Andrew Leicht, of Chicago, and others, had a
hearing before the Commissioner of Internal
Revenue to-day with regard to assessments upon
brewers for malt used in excess of 2½ bushels
of malt for a barrel of beer. A memorial protesting against the injustice of such assessments was argued. The Commissioner reserved
his decision.

ments was argued. The Commissions teasewhere his decision.

LAX MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC MONETS.

The Solicitor of the Treasury, by direction of the Secretary, has been for some time past engaged in looking into the manner in which claims and accounts have been passed through the Second' Comptroller's office, and now additional reasons are given for continuing the examination. Recently, in considering the facts connected with the now notorious Witkowski swindle, the Grand Jury of this city became aware of the carelessmen, not to say the criminal manner, which has recertises proceedings in that important

branch of the Treasury. The jurors have accordingly addressed a letter to the Secretary, calling attention to the facts secured by them, which seem to reflect severely not only upon the Second Comptroller, but upon the Third Anditor. No criminal knowledge of, or participation ic, fraud is charged against these gentiemen personally, but the case shows that the business of the office is conducted in a very loose manner, to say the least. A thorough investigation will be instituted by the Secretary, and there is little doubt, if it reaches bottom, that there will be some changes in the two Bureaus.

that there will be some changes in the two Bureaus.

RAID ON THE THIRD AUDITOR.

It is evident that there will be an attempt, early in the next session of Congress, to secure the removal of the present Third Auditor of the Treasury. The developments in connection with the discovery of the Witkowski fraudulent claim disclosed a notable want of responsibility, and a great carelessness of administration, in several of the Bureaus of that Auditing Office. The law requires the Auditor to make definity recommendations for payment, or non-payment, of all the claims which come before the Bureau for adjudication. It has been the custom, however, for the Auditor, and the Chief of the Claims Division, to refer claims to the Comptroller with this indorsement: "Respectfully referred to the First Comptroller for recommendation." This is a very evident evasion of responsibility, and has resulted in casting upon one accounting officer the responsibility for the payment of claims which the law contemplates shall be borne by two accounting officers. The consequence has been, that, in some instances, the Comptroller has con-

that, in some instances, the Comptroller has considered such indefinite references as in the nature of a favorable recommendation, and claims have been paid which were fraudulent. The Witkowski claim is a sample of such claims.

THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMESSIONERS has been in seasion in this city during the past two days, all the members being present except Jonn W. Langmeir. Most of the time has been occupied with routine work. Secretary Chandler has had long interviews with the Board, and is easid to have given them assurances that he will carry out the President's Indian policy to the best of his ability, and do everything in his power to reform and perfect the service. In this work he asks the co-operation of the Board of Commissioners, and assures its members that he will avail himself of any suggestions which they may make. The seesion of the Board will probably continue through to-morrow.

SENATE COMMITTERS WHICH SAT IN THE RECESS.

There were four Senate Committees authorized to sit during the recess of Congress. A special Committee consisting of Senators Poutwell. Conkling, Allison, Merrimon, and Eaton was appointed to examine the several branches of the Civil Service, with a view to the reorganization of the several Departments. This Committee has the suthority to appoint a stenog-The Steamer Said to Have Been Load

was appointed to examine the several branches of the Civil Service, with a view to the reorganization of the several Departments. This Committee has the authority to appoint a stenographer, and to administer cathe, and to send for persons and papers. The several members of the Committee, with perhaps one exception, spent a week here early in the summer, and gave personal attention to the operation of the Government service in the different Departments, especially in the Treasury. It is not known whether the members of this Committee have come to any agreement as to any recommondations for a change in the present system. They are expected to meet early in December, and interchange opinions upon the results of the independent investigations of the several members of the Committee during the summer. The Committee was appointed for the purpose of reorganizing all of the Departments, a measure which has been demanded since the close of the War. In one of the Departments there are very many usoless offices and supernumarary officers. The desire of Congressmen for paironage has hitherto been the greatest obstacle to any change in the present organization of the Departments. The bill to reorganize the Treasury Departments. The bill to reorganize the Treasury Departments. The bill to reorganize the Treasury Department, which was aftached to one of the Appropriation bills during the last hours of the 3d of March, was sally intended as a temporary expedient. It is possible that the Committee will, therefore, recommend the repeal of the law, in order that a general law for the organization of all the Departments may be adopted.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 11.—W. W. Curtis, of Chio, to a manual of the General Land Office, has tendered his resignation. It was privately tendered some two months ago and declined by the Commissioner, but Mr. Curtis now insists upon its acceptance in order to see the second of the control o

in order to engage in other business.

AN OLD LAND CLAIM.

Attorney-General Pierrepoint has decided that the act of Congress of April 27, 1816, confirmed to Hugh and John Maxwell a grant of 9,600 acres at the Forks of the Elack River, Missouri, made to the priest Maxwell in 1799 by the Spanish Governor. This large tract of land, sitnated in Reynolds and Iron Counties, Mo., is therefore declared to belong, to the claimants, represented here by Warwick Tunstell.

A TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

The Secretary of the Treasury has agreed upon a Commission to investigate the affairs of the Second Comptroller's office, with particular reference to the conduct of the Sugg Fort and Witkowski cases, but the names of the Commission are not made public.

kowski cases, but the names of the Commission are not made public.

The Clerk of the Court of Alabama Claims has made up and transmitted to the Secretary of State a statement of the business of the Court to the let of November. Up to that date 700 claims—being a few more than one-half the whole number—had been disposed of. Of this number, some 300 were dismissed. The 400 awards made will aggregate less than \$3,000,000 of the \$15,000,000 of the principal of the award, The interest on these awards will amount to a million more. It is estimated that the 600-odd claims that remain to be decided will take about five millions of the principal, and that all the claims provided for under the existing legislation, with interest, will use up nine or ten millions of dollars. The claims are paid in currency, and, as the fund with interest already amounts to more than \$20,000,000 in currency, it is evident that less than one-half of the whole sum will be taken out of the Treasury by the present series of claims.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispate: to The Chicago Tribuns.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—At an early hour this morning reports of the suspension of the old tea house of S. M. Beard, Sons & Co., formerly Beard & Cunningham, were in circulation, and were confirmed this afternoon. It is generally known that they have suspended, and the liabilities are placed at some \$300,000. The house formerly ranked high, but two years ago was compelled to get an extension. Since that time compelled to get an extension. Since that time it has been crippled. The amount of assets cannot be known until the creditors get together, for upon their action the continuance of the spice and coffee factory on the East River side may depend. Report says that the immediate cause was litigation resulting from indorsements of paper for Giles & Co.'s Watch Company, but the facts are somewhat indefinite. Mr. Beard has much sympathy from the trade, as his name has always ranked well.

GRAND HAVEN, MICH. Grand Haven, Mich., Nov. 11.—The Assignee of F. D. Vos & Co., erockery-dealers, still holds possession. This afternoon John Heffron, an oyster-dealer, of Detroit, placed an attachment on the goods of F. D. Vos, grocer. The Sheriff is now in charge.

DANVILLE, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicaso Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., Nov. 11.—The Junction Hotel, of this city, was sold at public auction yesterday to Mr. Gilbert, the present proprieter. The house brongnt \$9,000,—about half its value.

THE MILWAUKEE POSTMASTERSHIP. THE SILWAUKEE POSTMASTERSHIP.

Special Disputate to The Choose Pribune.

Milwauker, Wis., Nov. 11.—There is quite an excitement among local politicians as to the Postmastership, it being understood that Mr. West, the incombent, will shortly resign. Several candidates are circulating positions favoring their appointment to the vacancy-when it takes place, some of them being persons whose claims either as Republicans or on any other grounds are conspicuous for insignificance. NUMBER 79.

RECENT DISASTERS.

Statement of the Quarterma: ter of the Lost Pacific.

Fearful Death-Scenes Witnesser While on the Frail Raft.

Boat's Crew of Nine Persons Believed to Have Been Saved

No Tidings of the Passengers and Crew of the City of Waco.

Wreck of the Bark Torontu.n

the West Indies.

ed with Inflammable

The Story Told by the Only Survivor of the Ship's Crew of Fourteen.

nother Terrible Picture of Starvation, Dementia, and Death.

Seven Are Drowned at Once, and Six Starve to Death in the Boat.

The Oliver Wolcott picked up the body of the

assistant steward, named Richard Jones.

Steamers are still searching for more bodies. The inquest on three will be held to-day. Portions of the wreck are beginning to come ashore near this port.

San Francisco, Nov. II.—A dispatch from Neah Bay, Washington Territory, dated yesterday, gives the statement of Neal O'Haley, Quartermaster of the Facific, rescued by the revenue cutter Oliver Wolcott on the morning of the 7th inst., to the following effect: "About 250 people on board. Went below at 8 p. m. Everything was all right. The lights were in place. When the shock occurred I ran on deel. Everything was in confusion. Passengers were crowding on the harricane-deek. The ship fell off into a trough of the sea. I saw a large vessel under sail, which, they said, struck the steamer; awa her green light distantly. The passengers crowded into the boats against the commands of the officers. I, with the chief engineer, got a port boat forward into the water, got fifteen women and six meo in her. She was capasized by the rolling of the ship. I saw none of them afterwards. I supported myself by a floating sky-light about fifteen minutes, and then got on a portion of the Intrinsin deck with some eight others. On looking for the steamer I found she had disappeared, leaving a floating mass of human beings. The screams for help wore fearful but soon ceased, and we were alone on the raft. There were the Captain, Second Mate, second cook, and four passengers, iociuding a young lady. At 1 a. m. next morning, the 5th, there blews guie from the southeast, the sea making a clean break over the raft. We lashed ourselves. About 4 a. m. the second cook died. It cleared up at about 4 p. m. I saw land 15 miles distant, and a piece of the wreck with two or more on it. About 5 p. m. another died, leaving me alone. About 4 p. m. a large empty box floated uear me. Got on the raft from Neah credits O'Haley with the statement that the Second Mate told him while on the raft that the Chief Mate with eight of the crew in a boat got clear of the

THE CITY OF WACO.

Special Director to The Chicaso Tribuna.

New York, Nov. 11.—Malloryd Co., owners of the Waco, refused positively to give a list of the cargo of the vessel. Their reasons for this refusal they decline also to give. A law of the United States forbids shipment of oil upon any vessel carrying passengers, and was loaded almost throughout her hull with oil of the most inflammable character. Knowledge of this fact would invalidate the large insurance on this vessel, and therefore the owners refuse to announce what the vessel carried. They admit there was oil on board, but decline to my what quantity of oil was carried by the steamer. They did not consider it a matter of unfleient interest to the public to look at the manifest in order to see what quantity of oil was on board. They a nally positively declined to allow the list to be

Dissesing."

One handred requests for prayer were read by Descon Hawley. There were nine for churches in various States. None of the parties who confessed themselves backsliders asked for prayers. The Rev. Dr. Budington offered a ferrent prayer, and the hymn "Bock of ages" was stung.

Mr. Moody read the second chapter of the

a greater number an opportunity, would be short. The pastor of the New York Mariners' Church said that the work of Christ had been going on so in his church that he had not been able to get to the meeting before. He had seamen on their knees at the altar, from nearly all parts of the world, and a few evenings ago an officer, who had been detailed for duty at the church, found his way inside, and during the remarks was in tears. When an invitation was given to the congregation to come forward, that officer knells with the rest at the altar and was blessed.

Mr. Matthews, a dry-goods dealer, told of his conversion.

conversion.
Mr. Sankey sung, alone, "Where Are the

THE EPISCOPAL CONGRESS.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.—The morning ses-

coked at or couled for publication. The stevedore, Mr. Holmes, could not remember the numour of cases of oil taken on the City of Waco.
Oil in cases formed part of nearly every
cargo carried out by steamers of the line.
He said that, so far from the oil being inflammable or explosive, "You might throw a match
in it and it would not take fire." SupervisingInspector Addison Low, of the Steamer-Inspector's office, said that the City of Waco had
no ligence for carrying oil, and the owners of the
ship carried it in violation of the law if it was
varried. It was a common thing for coast steamtrate of carry oil. The owners of vessels carrying
t made themselves hable to prosecution. Mr.
Low said that Malbury & Co. bad recently asked
for a permit to carry oil to Port-au-Prince, and are to carry oil. The owners of versels carrying a made themselves liable to prosecution. Mr. Low said that Mallory & Co. had recently asked for a permit to carry oil to Port-au-Prince, and that permission had only been granted after the cargo had been shifted and the oil stowed at a great distance from fire on the orlop deck. "The law expressly provides," said Mr. Low, "that oil shall not be carried on passenger steamers when there is any other foute or line by which it may be shipped."

A note has been sent this morning, asking for a list of articles or goods carried on the City of Waco. He said that the case would receive a

at the case would receive a

on the deck of the Caledonia on the lookwas on the deck of the Caledonis on the look-out when he heard an explosion and felt a shock. Looking in the direction of the Waco, he saw she was enveloped in flames. About haif an hour later heard cries for assistance, and saw five or six persons in the water. In a few minutes saw two persons affoat on a fender or piece of wood. The mate made preparations for sending assist-ance if possible by getting out life-lines and life-buovs. The sea was running so high at the time it was impossible to launch a boat. After hearing the explosion he watched the steamer closely, and states that after the first few minutes the fire lost its fierce character at first noticed. Statements of men on three vessels nearest the birting steamer all agree as to seeing five

Statements of men on three vessels nearest the burging steamer all agree as to seeing five or six persons in the water; also hearing frequent explosions on the Waco, which was no doubt cases of oil. All officers and experienced seamen are of opinion it was impossible for a boat to have been safely launched from the Waco on account of the rapid spread of the fire and the terrible sea that was running.

There is nothing later from the west. Capt. Sawyer, agent of the line, has been out since yesterday morning with a good crew. They will remain outside as long as there are any hopes of saving any of the passengers or crew.

ANOTHER SEA HORROR.

New York, Nov. 11.—Capt. Stanley, of the brig Centaur, from Greytown, Nicaragua, which arrived at this port to-day, reports that, on Oct. 2, in latitude 18 deg. 27 miu., and longitude 85 deg. 22 min., he picked up Antonio Maximo in a deg. 22 min., he picked up Antonio Maximo in a boat belonging to the bark Toronto, of Glasgow, which was wrecked near Navassa. It appears that all the crew abandoned the ship, in the same boat, and all perished but this man. who was insensible from exhauston and expo-sure. When found he had been twenty-five days at sea in an open boat, living on such fish and birds as he could catch, and obtaining water during occasional storms.

In conversation, this evening, he stated that he is 24 years of age and a native of Manilla. His story was very disjointed, owing greatly to he has experienced. He speaks little English, and the conversation was carried on in Spanish. He states that the Toronto was a bark which sailed from Glasgow, Scotland, about four months ago, with a cargo of coal. There were fourteen men on board, ding the Captain, a cook, a carpenter, and pates. The name of the first mate was smith. This was the only name Maximo could remember. From Glasgow they sailed to Ma-deirs, the voyage taking a month and a half. From Madeira they proceeded to Navassa, an island in the West Indies, where they took on

and they busyed to anchor. At about 11 o'clock at night the foremast broke off quite close to the deck. They cut away the mast, and, an ing, at this time, and one of the men, discover-ing land close by, called out to the First Mate (Smith), "Look! There's the land!" What land this was, Maximo did not know. The Captain d. There were three boats, but one was sufhigh at the time, and the storm raged furiously. One of the boats was but out and the Captain and crew all got into it. It was, however, im-mediately filled with water, and seven of the men

and the violence of the waves soon carried the boat out of the sight of them. There were then seven men on the boat, but no provisions. Maximo could give no intelligent account of how they fared in the boat; but, as far as could be ascertained, they drifted for days without food and without waver. Water was obtained by spreading a sail during rains and neary dews at night. The boat, which is on the Centsur, shows where it has been scratched by the men, as one of the sailors on board suggested, for the purpose of matrix of the business of the men must have been intense. Maximo describes the men as walking about, looking out at the sea and sky. Some, driven to desperation by the sufferings they endured, jumped into the sea. Owne lay on their backs, with their longing faces turned to beaven, and so died. One by one they threw themselves into the sea, or were thrown by their companions, until all had been lost but himself. From this man's account, it is clear that

clear that

THE MEN LOST THEIR EEASON.

He ate seaweed to sustain life. He caught a seabird occasionally and sometimes a fish, but here his reason seems to have wandered. He says he was twenty-five days in the boat, but cannot tell how he measured the time. When found by the Centaur, the boat was drifting helplessly along, with Maximo reclining against the side, his head leaning over his bosom.

BE COULD NOT SPEAK

nor move. They hoisted him into the vessel by means of a rope, and by slow degrees he recovered. Some hirds were found on board the boat, which was also taken on board. Maximo is now well enough in health, and does not seem unintelligent. He tells his story with an evident desire for truthrulness, but, on important questions, he is very deficient.

THE DETROIT EXPLOSION.

Detroit Post, Nov. 16.

At 12:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon the chops of the Pullman Car Company, corner of Greghan and Dequindre streets, were the scene of one of the most shocking accidents that have occurred in this city for years. By an explosion of a somewhat peculiar character thirteen of the men simployed in the various chops were terribly burned, some of them so severely that they probably will not recover, and others so that they will bear scars upon their faces and limbs for the remainder of their lives.

by will not recover, and others so that they will bear scars upon their faces and limbs for the remainder of their lives.

The cause of this distressing accident was evidently an explosion of gasee which had generated in one of the large brick shaving flues running up through the main shop and terminating in a "dust-box," which is contained in a small supola, about 20 feet square, upon the roof. Into this flue, which passed through every floor in the building, was swept the dust shavings, sawdust, etc., constantly accumulating in the shops. Near the bottom of the flue was a huge fan, operated by steam, which blaw the shavings and heaviest rubbish into the furnace, while the lighter particles of dust and dirt rose upward through the flue and finally lodged at the dust-box at the top. Shortly before the accident occurred it was discovered that the flue had been partially choked up near the bottom, and that by some means, perhaps by a spark from the furnace, the shavings and swutner had been set on firs. The bose was brought into requisition, and soon, to all appearances, the fire was entirely estinguished. Just after work had been appended at noon, and while several of the workmen were engaged in sweeping out the dust-box, while others were quietly esting their lunch in the cupols, there was a sudden and terrific explosion, and a dense sheet of fiams shot up through the fire. This explosion in the opinion of Sunt. Bissell and others connected with the works, was caused by a generation of gases in the wet and heated sudden; havings, and rubbish with which the figure was partually choked up.

Whatever may have been the cause, the effects were terrible. The cupols was blown toto fiage. wills the lighter particles of dust and dirt nyward through the flue and finally ledged to dust boy; at the top. Shortly before the ent occurred it was discovered that the flue seen partially choked up near the bottom, that by some means, perhaps by a spark the fluence, the shavings and sawdust had set on fire. The bose was brought into sition, and soon, to all appearances, the rase antirely critiquished. Just after work been anysended at noon, and while several as workmen were cargaed in sweeping out must-box, while others were quietly esting lunch in the cupols, there was a sudden farming explosion, and a does she had a drawed and mutilated. The cupols was from the large demonstrations that are made. It has been proposed to hold a meeting of these men and of clergymen generally from all denominations, and from every city that may be represented, to perfect an organization for the vast by a sea and had part of her bulwaris stove, and was obliged to put into Newport. Dispatches the the total as affects.

MICHIGAN CENIRAL TREASURY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago traouse.

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MICHIGAN CENIRAL TREASURY.

Special Dispatch t

bodies of the victims were shockingly barned. The fierce and flary blast came upon them without a second a warning, and there was no possibility of escape. Some of the men had every particle of bair ninged from their heads, white their hands and faces were burned so that the skin dropped off in great flakes. The inside skin of foreman Lovett's left hand was subsequently picked up upon the roof. It had peeled off intact, the fingers adhering to the palm, and scorched and shryeled as it was, it closely resembled the innecessed of a buckskin glove. Some of the workmen were in their shirt-sleeves and others were clad in light garments, upon which the flames seized with wonderful availity. One poor fellow had his shirt nearly burned of, and the greater part of the skin of his back came off with it. One or two of those present escaped with comparatively alight burns, and they readered active assistance in saying those of their companions who were threatened with instant death from the flames.

The alarm caused by the explosion and the flames spread in an instant throughout the shops, and a hundred men fushed to the roof to assist the injured men. Almost immediately an alarm of fire was sounded from the box connected with the works, and scarcely five minutes had elapsed before a portion of the Fire Department had responded. The flames by this time had communicated with the roof, and for a few minutes it looked as if there would be a serious conflagration, but the vigorous and well-directed efforts of the firemen soon allayed all such apprehensions.

The half-roasted victims of the accident were,

efforts of the fremen soon analyses at the prehensions.

The half-roasted victims of the accident were, as speedily as possible, carried from their place of dapager into the manager's office in an adjacent building, and messengers were sect out in every direction to procure medical assistance. Drs. Shurley, Yemans, Goodwin, McLeod, and Woodworth were among the first to respond, and used every possible means to relieve the sufferings of the unfortmate men. The latter displayed great fortifude, and hardly one of the brave fellows uttered a groan while under the hands of the surgeous.

brive fellows uttered a groan while under the hands of the surgeons.

The following is a complete list of the in-jured, with their occupations in the shops, their places of residence, and the extent of their in-juries:

John T. Lovett, foreman of the tinsmiths, 582 Ma-somb street; very seriously burned.

H. W. Hatch, foreman of the liborers, 244 Congress street east; injuries serious but not fatal.

J. Antays, tinsmith, 222 Congress street east; shock-ingly burned, but recovery probable.

d, but recovery probab painter, 327 Catharine J. Shole, painter, 327 Catharine street eest; injuries very severe and probably faial.
August Noter, ishorez, 99 Sherman street; whole upper part of body horribly burned, and recovery hardly possible.
Contad Merdian, foreman in wood-working shop, 653 Congress street east; injuries serious but not ratal.

faial. George Merdian, wood machinist, 2 Morse street; seriously burned, but will recover.
William Gierske, laborer, 427 Maple street; dangerously burned, and recovery very improbable.
Peter Seurinck, chore-boy, 12 years of age, 549 Clinton street; injuries painful but not dangerous.
L. Maire, carpenter, Sixth street; slightly burned.
E. H. Ockford, painter, 135 Chene street; hadly but not fatally burned.

E. H. Ockford, painter, 183 Cheen street; heally burned.
E. H. Ockford, painter, 183 Cheen street; heally but not fatally burned.
W. J. Collar, painter. 489 Sixth street; severely blistered about the face and hands.
Edward Crimmins, timenth, 479 Larned street east; slightly burned.
The persons who received surgical aid upon the spot were those who were most dangerously injured. Flour, oil, and other soothing remedies were applied to the ghastly purns, and the injured parts were carefully rapped in cotton-batting, after which the sufferers were removed in hacks. Mr. Hatch was not so badly injured but that with assistance he could walk downstairs to the carriage, but he presented a pitful sight. His head and face, which were shockingly burned, were completely enveloped in cotton-batting, as were also his hands and knees. Mr. Hatch is particularly unfortunate. He was one of those worst injured by the fall of an elevator at the works a few weeks ago, and had only been at work a short time when he met with the last seendent. Mr. Lovett's case is a particularly distressing one. The skin is all off his face and hands, and it is feered that he will lose his eyesight.

The loss by fire will probably not exceed \$500, and is the least important feature of the terrible affair. Within an hour after the explosion workmen were engaged in removing the burned timbers and repairing the damage.

LOST ON THE PRAIRIE.

Special Disciples to The Chicago Tribune.

Kansas Citt. Mo., Nov. 11.—It will be remembered that in the fight between United States troops and a band of Cheyenne Indians, about troops and a band of Cheyenne Indians, about two weeks ago, near Fort Wallace, two men were reported killed. On Tuesday last a party of soldiers, while out hunting, came across one of the reported dead, named Bernhart, wandering about the prairie. It teems that, at the time of the fight, he lost his horse and managed to hide in the tall grass. He was at last found by the Indians, and by liberal use of his rifle he kept two of them at bay for over ten hours. After they left him he tried to find his way back to camp, but got lost and wandered about the prairies six days. He was nearly familiand, as he had had almost nothing to eat since the fight.

Special Dispatch to The Chronco Tribuna.

HOLLAND, Mich., Nov. 11.—The wife and WASHED INTO THE STA. HOLLAND, Mich., NOV. 11. The site and ence of the waves soon carried the daughter of James Fairbanks, living 4 miles

DROWNED.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. McGregor, la., Nov. 11 .- John Scott. son of W. S. Scott, of Lusna, on Wednesday was drowned at Grant City. Ia. His age was 20

pears.

Special Depatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Nov. 11.—A young man, name unknown, was knocked overboard from the lighter Reeves, striking piles near the Tower railway bridge, and drowned. The body has not been recovered.

THE WEATHER. Washington, D. C., Nov. 12—1 a. m.—For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, rising barometer, northwesterly winds, colder and partly cloudy weather, possibly accompanied by occasional rain, which conditions will extend over the Upper Lake regions.

Local OBSERVATION. LOCAL OBSERVATION.

Time. |Bar. |Thr Hu. | Wind. | Rum | Wither.

6:39a. m. 28,83 40 56 8. W., fresh Fair, 11:18 a. m. 23,78 50 45 8. W., fresh Fair, 2:00 p. m. 29.73 55 60 8 W., fresh Pair, 8:53 p. m. 23.73 56 61 8. W., fresh Fair, 9:00 p. m. 22.78 50 65 8. W., fresh Fair, 10:18 p. m. 23,92 49 64 8. W., fresh Fair, Maximum thermometer, 67; minimum, 39.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CRICAGO, Nov. 11—Mininght. 

STORMAT THE EAST.

NEW YORK, NOV. II.—Quite a gale prevailed in this section all last night and to-day. The Hudson River steamer Drew is ashore, high and dry, near Poughkeepsie; also a tug-boat and a large tow. A Sound steamer, rounding Point Indith, was struck by a sea and had part of her bulwarks stove, and was obliged to put into Newport. Dispatches show that considerable damage was done ashore as well as affect.

CHURCH AFEAIRS. County in Convention.

Statistics of Teachers and Scholars-Address by the Rev. Dr. Fallows.

Moody's Example Infuses New Life into New York Clergymen.

Several Brooklyn , Churches Conducting Successful Revivals.

Methodist Appropriations for Home Mission Work.

SABBATH-SCHOOL CONVENTION. THE WORK IN COOK COUNTY.

The Cook County Sabbath-School Convenion commenced its session last evening ir Farwell Hall, before a large and interested audience. The programme, which was a very interesting and entertaining one, was conducted by Mesars. A. G. Lane and B. F. Jacobs.

A. G. Lane and B. F. Jacobs.

In the absence of Mr. John V. Farwell, the
Rev. Mr. Goodwin, of Hyde Park, led the religious exercises. The Michigan Avenue Baptist Church Choir gave a voluntary, which was well received.

Secretary of the Cook County Sunday-School Association, delivered a short address on "Our Field," in which he gave a hopeful account of the mission, more particularly outside the city limits. He made the following statement of facts:

..42,170 Last report was made in 1869, when there were 150 Sunday-schools in the city, with a membership of 39,047. membership of 39,047.

In the county there are 120 Sunday-schools, with a membership of 1,124 officers and teach-

ers and 8,485 pupils. This is an increase of 50 per cent in the county over the report of 1809. The increase in the city would have been much larger had not the fire intervened and caused much confusion and disorganization.

There were enrolled in the public schools of Chicago during the month of October, 40,829

There were enrolled in the public schools of Chicago during the month of October, 40,829 pupils, which showed that the two classes were pretty nearly equal in numbers.

THE REW. SAMPEL FALLOWS, D. D., was introduced to deliver an address. He said, among other things, that, in the manufacture of papier mache, the human hand was found the most efficient agant to give it that polish and beauty which it acquired. There was a good deal of gospal in hand-shaking,—in bringing people nearer to each other, and communicating a personal indusces to assist the truths of religion. He had to speak first on home influences in the education of children. Man was but a noit,—not society. The latter was formed by the union of man and woman,—the head and fountain of all society. This was the holiest, the happiest, the noblest form of human life, and, destitute of this, society could not exist. The children bord to Christian father and Christian mother were committed to a glorious guardianship, and neither Sunday-school, nor common-school, nor amonted priest, had a right to interfere between children and their Christian parents, who were, after all, the best teachers of religion, when their hearts were devoted to the service of God. When he saw the infant clasped to the breast of a Christian mother, he felt there was a royal line of communication between a soul and its God. The home influences formed the character of the child, and prepared it for the work of the Sunday-school. Dr. Failows then spoke of the common-school system, and called it the palladium of American liberty. Take that away and our freedom and our republicanism would depart with it. There were attacks being made upon that system by people of many denominations. The batteries, so far, were masticad, but soon the fire would open along the whole line. The people would, however, he believed, stand by the common-school system—our glorious American system—whoever might oppose it. [Applause.]

He had read in the newspapers, for which he had great respect, although he did

the world and what remained?—a blank. It would take the soul out of romance and out of poetry; out of all that was good, and noble, and generous. Four-titles of the teachers of Chicago were in favor of the Bible, and the people would subtain them. [Great applause.] The people would be heard from, with a voice of thunder, if the Bible here offered any farther indignity.

The Sunday-school army of the United States now numbered 3,500,000 children and 600,000 teachers of the Methodist denomination alone! This was magnificent work, and the other churches were able to show a splendid muster-roll. He concluded by exhorting all his hearest to labor zealously for the Sunday-school cause.

The Convention after singing "Work" and some other selections, adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

MOODY'S WORK.

OTHER CLERGYMEN STIMULATED TO ACTION. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The evangelists, Moody and Sankey, Seem to bave created general sympathy and co-operation with their work, not only in Brooklyn but throughout the whole country. Various revival services are being held throughout this city, and from all the sur-rounding country came tidings of sympathy and success. The success of Moody and Sankey in Brooklyn has had a wholesome effect apon the revival services of a minor characte in other places. This is why the revivalists de sired to begin their labors at an early day. The care with which Mr. Moody studied the various fields where he was invited to begin his preachfields where he was invited to begin his preaching was especially indicative of this. He saw that the religious elements in Brooklyn were ready for work; that a hearty welcome would be given him; and that every denomination wished him success. Persons who then come in contact with him noted the thoroughness with which he considered the different cities from which he recived invitations, with a view to a favorable beginning of

A LONG AND CONTINUOUS WORK.

There are a great many elergymen present from

Mr. Matthews, a dry-goods dealer, told of his conversion.

Mr. Sankey sung, alone, "Where are the Nine?"

A policeman from Buffale related his experience, saying that it was the first time he had ever been to New York and Brooklyn, and he thanked God that He had come to the meeting. God had saved him from drinking, saved him from the use of tobacco, and from getting into passions. He thanked God for his salvation.

EVENING MERTING.

The Brooklyn Rink was crowded to-night. Many prominent clergymen were seased on the platform, and a detachment of saifors from the Marine Hospital were present. After singing several hymns, Mr. Moody selected as his text. "Whatsoever man soweth, that shall he reap." He then gave out the following notices:

To-night will be the last meeting without tickels, which will be ready for every eventur except Saturday. Church people are invited to the afterneon meeting, but not in the evening. I am going to dismiss this congregation and get answones next week. Haughter! I hope that you will all remember that to morrow is a day of fasting and prayer, and let us all be with the Mister in our closels. Let us have a personal interview to-morrow, and if there be any secret ain which clusters around our hearts pray God that He will show it to us.

There will be a meeting Sunday afternoon in the rink for those who want to become Christians, and tickets will be had at the Tabernacie after the meeting to day.

Mr. Moody then said: "I want to call your attention to the text in Luke xvi. and part of the 19th verse. For the last two nights I have been speaking of heaven. To-night I want to speak of hell. I know there are a great many who do not believe that there is any future punishment, but that is man's opinion, not the word of God, and you had better believe the latter, for man's heart is decistful, and we are at all times being led astray. Adam did not believe God, that if he took a fruit he should die. He preferred to take Satan's word, rather than God's, and we know the result. Look how death has There are a great many elergymen present from distant places every week. They report awakenings in their own churches, and give evidence of the spread of the revival through the surrounding country. Mr. Moody, members of the Committee, and clergymen in Brooklyp, are constantly in receipt of letters from persons in distant places stating their own labors and successes, and in some cases inviting the evangelists to visit their towns. It is noted that the movement is watched with a great deal of interest in England. There are several evangelists of a local reputation who have come to Brooklyn within the past few weeks, and are regular attendants at the meetings. They say they have come to study the methods, and to gain energy from the large

dian. \$5,000; Iowa. 500; Kentucky. \$5,500; Lexington. \$2,500; Main. \$1,000; Michigan. \$2,000; and Louisian. \$9,000.

The tolloring additional appropriations was made: Minnesota, \$7,500; Mississippl. \$7,000; Nobraka. \$6,500; New York, \$2,000; New York, East. \$2,000; North Carolina. \$7,000; North Indians. \$500; Northwest Iowa. \$5,000; Objectives. lines have, to a great extent, been lost sight of since this religious movement began, and secturian issues are considered of secondary importance. To any has been generally observed throughout Brooklyn as a day of prayer, as set apart by Mr. Moody. At the flev. Arthur Crosby's church Precoysterian, strooklyn, a Moody prayer-meeting is held, having been established aince the coming of Moody and Sankey. There is a daily attendance of over 100 persons who are glad of the opportunity the meetings afford for prayer and spinitual conference. At the City Park Mission, the Rev. Charles Wood paster, evening services have been held for several weeks past. They were organized for the purpose of accommodating the working classes who are not able to less time to attend the day services. At the Rev. W. Steele's church, Brooklyn, there is a ravival in progress, having been organized previous to the artival of the evangelists. At the Rev. J. L. Hall's church. Methodiat Episcopal, Brooklyn, an extended revival is in progress, and the pastor states that, when the invitation was given last Sunday evening fifty persons roas for prayers, and on Tuesday evening there were over sixty. At the close of the work of Moody and Sankey, as they might be considered opposition services. The Rev. J. L. Hart, Baptist, the closes fresident minister of Brooklyn, thinks that the work in progress is the cause of deep spiritual feeling, and thinks that it is the duty of churches to carry on the good work so well begun. A union prayer-meeting is held every day in Dr. Scudder's lins, \$7,000; North Indians, \$500; No Iows, \$5,000; Ohio, \$1,000; Oregon Triasury, \$1,200; Rock River, \$1,200; Mountains, \$10,000; South Carolins, Southeastern Division of Indians, \$500.

Adjourned:

THE LINEAL CAURAL SPENS TWOM BLOOMINGTON ILL NO. 11 Among the August Triasure of The Caroling Twom Bloomingtons ILL No. 11 Among the State of The Caroling Twom Bloomingtons ILL No. 11 Among the State of Two Indians.

Spens Describe To The Concert Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 11.—Among the delegates present to attend the Convention of Pastors of the liberal churches of Illimois, which begins labor at 9. to-morrow, morning, are: Mestra Thompson, of Elosministen: Millar, of Geneseo; Kerr, of Rockford; Sample and Mason, of Jacksonville. Mesars, Janes, of Janesville; Cropper, of Chicago; Cavell, of Buda; Huntington, of Davenport; Hosmer, of Quincy; and Powell, of Chicago, are expected to-morrow. Dr. Kerr, of Rockford; this evening presched the opening sermon in the Congregational Church, spenting from John x1. 63, the subject being. "The Spirit and the Letter; or, the Poetry of Such an One as Christ." The sermon was full of the spirit of the Liberal Church, and was as index of what may be expected in the Convention. As a literary effort, pected in the Convention. As a literary effort, the sermon was greatly soccessful, and was filled with deep religious sentiment and original hought. .ver | Kmyerni WINANS' ORGAN.

The Baltimere Millionaire Building a Monster Instrument-Music Which

Raitinors Gazette.

Mr. Thomas Winans, the well-known millionaire of Baltimore, has now been engaged for nearly two years experimenting, with a view to building an immense organ at his private residence. The mansion, with surrounding grounds, occupy an entire block in the western section of the city, and, as generally known, are beautifully laid out and magnificently adorned with all that wealth and a cultivated taste can suggest. During Mr. Winans' summer sejourns at Newport he has attached to his residence a house in which his experiments are continued. During the ensuing winter an organ will be built at Newport, under his direction, which will be one of the largest in this country, add will be placed in a building expressly constructed for the purpose. in a building expressly constructed for the pur-

minister of Brooklyn, thinks that the work in progress is the cause of deep spirtual feeling, and thinks that it is the duty of churches to carry on the good work so sell begun. A union prayermeeting is held every day in Dr. Scudder's church to accommodate those who cannot stitend at the Tink. It is conducted by ministers of all denominations. The Rev. B. S. Huntington, appointed by Bishop Littlejohn to conduct a revival service throughout the Diocesa, after organizing reviral movements in various churches on Long Island, has begun work at St. Matthew's and St. John's Churches, in Brooklyn. Lent is the usual time for revival or special services in Episcopal churches, and this movement among that denomination can only be considered as a natural result of this grand awakening. In addition to these church-services, the Rooklyn branch of the Young Men's Christian Association has been moved to greater activity for the future. More than the usual mission work has been planned, and arrangements have been made for increased accommodations to visitors of the Thirty-fifth street M. E. Church and Superintendent of the West Side Mission, has been holding special meetings in his church for some time past with good results. The Rev. John Johns, pastor of the Free Tabernacle M. E. Church, the Rev. W. H. Mickle, of the Forty-third Street M. E. Church, the Rev. G. H. Corev, pastor of the Free Tabernacle M. E. Church, the Rev. West. The results denote the existence of a general feeling of religious fervor. The Rev. Thomas Armitage, one of the leading Baptist ministers of this city, and peator of the Fifth Avenue Baotist Church is conducting special religious services in his church. A three weeks' revival service at the Rev. George H. Hepworth's Church has just closed, after much good has been accommished, in addition to all these, the Young Men's Christian Association has held daily noon payer-meetings at different places throughout the city. The Associate Press.

The Revision Tabernacle this morning was begun by singley "Come, in a building expressly constructed for the purpose.

When the instrument is being performed upon, the music, it is stated, will be heard distinctly for nearly a mile. But, large as this will be, the monster organ which Mr. Winans will have constructed in Palitingre will greatly exceed it in dimensions und power. The building in which this organ will be built is situated in the northwestern angle of fir. Winans spacious grounds, within a short distance of the wall at the western boundary of the inclosure. It is built of brick, and the entire structure will be used for the case of the organ. The dimensions of the main organ-room are as follows: Haight

built of brick, and the entire structure will be used for the case of the organ. The dimensions of the main organ-room are as follows: Height from flow to ceiling, 40 feet; area of floor, 34 feet 6 inches by 24 feet. There is another apartment two stories in height, the first of which will be use for two tanks, which will be described hereafter, and in the second the great swell-pipes of the organ will be put. This apartment will be known as the swell-house.

The main organ house is pierced by swo iarge double windows on the north and south sides, each 3 by 6 feet in size. The side feet to the swell-house has two of these windows, the upper one of which opens out on the roof of the swell-house, and the other, several feet lower, comes just beneath the roof, and opensition the swell-house, and the other, several feet lower, comes just beneath the roof, and opensition the swell-house, is a similar window opening into the swell-house is closed, the sound will appear as though at a distance, and the gradual opening of the slate will, as it were, bring it nearer, producing a charming effect. When it is desired to have the music can be window scan be opened and the miscolous sounds will be distinctly audible for a mile. Closing the heavy from shutters upon the windows will confine the sound in all its powerwithin the compass of the sound in all its powerwithin the compass of the organ ripes, between 6,000 and 7,000 in number, will range in size from 31 feet high and 2 feet by 2 feet 6 inches in dismester down to a pipe a few feet in length and about one-fourth of an inch in diameter. There will be five tanks of keys, each operating a separate set of pipes as follows: The choir organ, the swell.

Mr. Moody read the second chapter of the Epistle to the Colossians, beginning at the sixth reres, and then took the sixth and seventh, tenth and twelfth verses for the whiget of his remarks. He said there were just seven things which made Christians: First, we are to receive Christ; second, we are to wak in Him; third, we are to receive Him in humility; fourth, we are to receive Him in humility; fourth, we are to be town the dust when we take Him; fifth, we are to be and walk in Him alone; sixth, we are to be rooted and built up in Him, and, seventh, every Christian should love. People did not appear to understand this "rooting in Christ." They go to the prayer-meeting in the morning and then dance all night. Those who love God must come out from the world. We must be dead to the world, and not let our hearts mingle with the things of the world. What a joyful life we would then have.

After the singing of a nymn by Mr. Sankey, Mr. Moody theu exid that the meeting was open to prayer and remarks, which he hoped, to give a greater number an opportunity; would be short. The pastor of the New York Mariners' Chnich.

over 200 cubic feet of air each, which is forced into the teaks by means of a pump, and is again forced into the ergan by the weight of the heavy fron tanks, which operate upon the same princtiple as gasometers. The tanks are surrounded by water, which prevents any leakage of air, thus obviating the difficulty of preventing the leakage that is so often met with in the old belious method of organ-blowing. Only one of the pipes has been placed in position, and its size may be better understood when it is stated that it is nearly as large as an ordinary-sized chimney, and towers above a man's head after the fashion of a telegraph pole. All the larger pipes will be constructed of wood. They will be arranged in rows with the small once near the performer and the rest rising tier after the fo the larger once. This enables the observer to have all the pipes in view at once—of course, excepting those in the weel room, which as before stated, is separated from the main organ room.

Among the experiments which Mr. Winans has been making is one for the purpose of determining the exact amount of time which is lost between the instant of touching the key and the production of the sound. This result is arrived at by an ingenious device, of which Mr. Winans is the author. Two pencil points, arranged in such a position that one is oversted by the key and the other by the valve in the pipe. A white disc is set in motion, running at a uniform rate of speed, and, upon the key being touched, the pencil with which it is directly connected will strike the peripher of the disk and make a small dot. As soon as the action of the key is communicated to the valve, the other peocil is allowed to strike the disc, making a dot slightly back of the other. By ascertaining the rate of speed at which the wheel is running and the distance of the dots spart, the exact distance between the touch of the key and the response can be determined.

Thus far Mr. Winans' work upon the organ has been only experiments, and be has not yet fully determined in

THE KASSON LIBEL SUIT.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 11.—The day has been consumed by the District Court in filing, the jury in the libel case of John A. Kasson vs. the Clarkson Bros., of the keyister, and J. C. Savey, and the full dozen were secured about 4 o'clock, whereupon the attorneys for the parties pressured an ontline of the case from the respective stand-points of plaintiff and defendants; that for plaintiff by J. B. Barneroft, and for defendants for plaintiff by J. B. Barneroft, and for defendants by C. C. Nourse.

The counts in the complaint are: Charging that plaintiff was libeled by a publication imputing to him the betrayal of his constituents while in Congress, and acting from merceuary motives on the Platte Valley or lowe branch of the Deinor Pacific Railway in 1885. The second count is that Kasson was libeled by imputing to him certain scition as Representative in the House in 1868, to wit: that he had secured certain legislation on a contract, and receiving a consideration it is refer to the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Bailread Company or their agents, presending to have received the same as an alterney fees. All these plaintiff denies, and he lays damages at \$50,000. The plaintiff is not present, but is now in New York. The case is represented on both stime by able counsel and will be vigorously contented. It will commence in a week. PHILADELPRIA, Nov. 11.—The morning session of the Church Congress was occupied in the discussion of the subject of "The Nature and Extent of Episcopal Authority," and an interesting paper on the subject was read by John Folton, of Indianapolis.

The parochial system of free preaching was next considered. The Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng considered the Congress 100 years behind the time in beginning to discuss free preaching now.

The Rev. Dr. Boggs advocated the General Convention passing a law giving a Bishop power to establish a mission in the parish where the rector was unwilling to prosecute the work successfully.

METHODIST MISSIONS.

NEW YORK, NOV. 11.—The Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church continued its session to-day, Bishop Simpson presiding. The following appropriations were made: Eric.

ss of the Wall Mur Trial at Fort Wayne.

Witless Sheriff.

Queer Developments in the Investigation of the Erle Canal Frauds.

OUTWITTED A SHERIFF.

DUBDOUL, Is., Nov. II.—An organized gang of horse-thieves was recently unearthed in Hardin County, consisting of a dozen men, most of whom and hitherto beed considered respectable citizens of the community. The first man arrested informed on his companions, and gave the names of the leaders of the gang two men asmed Peck and Chaney, Officers started to arrest Peck, but he escaped by the skin of his teeth. Chaney was captured and placed in jail at Eldors. At once he began planning an escape, and his plan worked to a charm. On the evening of the 9th inst. his brother, John Chaney, had a family-party affair, at which the entire Chaney tribe were to be present. In order not to mar the harmony of the occasion, the prisoner, Ed Chaney, obtained permission to attend, accompanied of course by the Sheriff. Arraying at the house the Sheriff was made velocome, and Ed Chaney, after hanging up his hat and overcoat, stepped into the adjoining room to wash himself. The mireties, fifteen, twenty, half an hour slapsed, and the Sheriff began to become anyous. He looked for his prisoner, but looked in viin. It appears that a horse had been prepared for the occasion,—had stood saddled and bridled at the back door. The horse stealing fraternity in lows. A. J. Reeds, of Adeles, and had been brought to Eldora by Reeds expressly for the occasion. It is reputed to be the fleetest horse in lows. Chaney once on his back, with half an hour start, could safely hid defiance to pursuit. He was tracked as far as Grundy Centre, but there the track was lost. The two leaders of the gang have thus excepted, leaving in the hands of the chief of the start was lost. The two leaders of the start was lost. The two leaders of the start was lost. The two leaders of the start was leavening in the hands of the chief of the horse-stealing in the hands of the chief of the start was lost. The two leaders of the chief of the start was lost. The two leaders of the chief of the chief of the start was lost. The chief of the chief of the chi

there the track was lost. The two leaders many have thus except, leaving in the hat the officers only the underlings and dupes. carelessness of the Sheriff is commented in terms by so means flattering.

FORT WAYNE, Ind. Nov. 11.—In the Wall murder-trial to-day, the testimony on behalf of the State was voluminous and important. Joseph Pohlants again took the stand, and swore that he falked with Cronkheit on the night that Wall attacked him; that Cronkheit told him that Wall had killed him, and that he could not live until the doctor arrived, and asked witness to testify had killed him, and that he could not live until
the doctor arrived, and asked witness to testify
in court what he (Cronkheit) told him about
Wall attacking him. The next witness called
was Elfen Rops, the II-year-old step daughter
of the murdered man. Her testimony was very
important, and weighed strongly against the
prisoner. She swore that Wall, before
going up to Cronkheit's room, said that he
was going to hill the latter; that, when the
prisoner stracked bim, he (Wall) looked very
angry; that after he had struck the deceased
with the revolver and poker, and had stabbed
him several times, he went down to his awn
room and locked up his revolver, at the same
time singing a lickhodist hymn very ionsity; that
the prisoner put the revolver and the knife into
a satisfied and hid them in a bed, and also changed
his clothes and washed the blood from his person. Witness identified the revolver and hinfoshown to her as the property of the accused.
Counsel for the defense unde a strong offort to break but down in the crossexamination, but did not succeed. The physician who attended Cronkheit was examined, and
testing that the latter's wounds were fast, and
that no human skill could have saved his life.
The Coroner and three police officers also testified as to statements made to them by Wall after
his arreet, confessing his crime, and to discovering his knife and revolver accounted on his own
premises. The State than rasted. The cramination of witnesses for the defense will begin tomorrow morning.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago New Your, Nov. 11.—It was runnered yester-day that a prominent employe of the Western Union Telegraph Company was a defaulter to the amount of \$25,000 or \$30,000, and in con-sequence of his crime had absonded. On Satsequence or ms crime had absonated. On Saturday last, while the periodical reports of the financial officials of the Company were being examined, an error was detected in the accounts of Leonard Cox, of 120 Warren street, Jersey City, Cashier of the Broadway office, and that gentleman was summoned to appear for examination. When he made his appearance in the Precident's office he frankly admitted a theft to the amount office he frankly admisted a theft to the amount of \$13,000. He had been in the habit of abstracting large sums of money and suvesting it in stocks in Wall street, thinking, as many such people do, that he would be able 40 may it back by successful speculation. Unfortunate in these, he could not replace the stolen money, and hence his detection. He has long been in the employ of the Company, and great reliance was placed in his integrity. He is 35 years of age, and has a wife and two children. His friends are endeavoring to make good his defaication.

Alleged Robberts Held.

Special Discatch to The Chicago tribina.

Et. Paul, Minu, Nov. 11.—William Each and Frank Pierson, arrested in Chicago for a robbery

Frank Pierson, arrested in Chicago for a robbery of sitts from Powers Bro, 's store in this city had a preliminary examination to-day, and were held for trial next mouth in \$6,000 each. The prosecution made a direct, strong case. The defense offered in addiser.

for trial next month in \$5,000 each. The presecution made a direct, strong case. The defense offered no evidence.

Special Disputat to The Chicago Tribense.

Authora, Ill., Nov. II.—Two burglars were captured last night in the act of robbing C. H. Beaves' ciothing store, and, this morning, were held in bonds of \$500 for trial before the Chrenit Court. They gave their names as Gustine Ull-rich, of 155 Cottago Grove avenua, and John Mahory, of 154 East Madison surset. Chicago. They claim to be, respectively, 17 and 16 years of age.

THE NEW YORK CANAL FRAUDS.

Special Disputate to The Chicago Tribense.

New York, Nov. II.—Among the curiosifies of the capal investigation is the testimony of a prominent Damocrat named Locke, to the effect that he had obtained damages to the amount of \$6,130.40 for iron and iron spikes that were washed away on account of flood caused by defective capal locks. He was unable to state on what part of his land the iron and spikes were stored, and he does not remember where the fron was found. The inference of the Committee investigating the case is that the mon and iron spikes were by some mysterious process of canal chemistry abserbed and swept away into the posse. It is unappearably that Mr. Locke is a Democratic contractor.

KILLED WITH A STICK OF WOOD.

nto the ocean. It is unagenessive to state, probably, that Mr. Locks is a Democratic contractor.

\*\*\*XILLED WITH A STICK OF WOOD.

\*\*Special Disnatch to the Caseasy tribune.

\*\*Prova. O., Nov. 11.—The particulars of the murder of William Snapp, at Houston, a small town northwest of here. Tuesday, are as follows: A man named Riddle rented Snapp's farm, who sold the farm and ordered Riddle to vacate. In the settlement a dispute arone which resulted in a fight, Riddle getting a severe threshing at the hands of Snapp. Riddle's brother-in-law, named Strover, whowas present, seeing Riddle getting the worst of the fight, came to his assistance, got a club, and best Snapp numereifally, killing him. Radie and Strover were arrested and taken to Sidney this evening. Great indignation and accitement prevaled at Honoton last night. There were fears that the prisoners would be lynched, but they were safely jailed by the officer immolsted.

INCENDIARISM AND NECRO-KILLING AT CO-LUMBUS. MISS.

\*\*Columbus (Miss.) Indispendent (Democratic), Nov. 8.

\*\*Monday night, the 1st linst, will long be remembered in this community as "a night of terror" to evil doors, and to the innocent women and children of this mengrel-cursed community. About 9 c'elook of the night in question, while the white people, assisted by a few Democratic-Conservative colored men, were peacefully forming a procession of torchlights and transparencies, acme black funds, doubtless as to no by their own black leaders, fired the city in fen or issued different place it up the southern and another the northern horison. Portunately, all the attempts to destroy house, and, by a general configuration, the city, were discovered in time to thwart them, except two or which selected fir. George Carlis' large cotton and forage shed near the depot, which was burned

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Nov. 11 .- T

KILLED WITH A BILLIAR

child I year old. The motion will to-morrow by J. C. Garver for the

ago a farmer near here had a b by success, a livery-stable here we to the shief has been all to the shief has been stable here at

Onana, Neb., Nov. 11: John Joly w rested here to-day, leaving for San Francis an order telegraphed from Pilisburg at him with ambazzlement. The Comit of him ten days, to await requisition, in fail.

AT COUNCIL GROVE RAN.
ENTORIA, Kan., Nov. 11:--Interested Reports, Kan., Nov. 11.—Interestica mancaived here to day that the public achoeless
and Sharnhifle's mill were both burned at concil Grove yesterday. The shhooless was raiued at \$45,000. The mill was valued at \$45,000;
no incurance. The mill was set on fire by a
inceediary. Harris, a workman in a rival mill
was arrested on ensupiciot. But see deckeyed
for wast of evidence. The total ten will resh
\$10,000.

Signoto.

NEAR OTTAWA ILL.

Observed Deposits to The Chicago Prisons.

OTTAWA, Ill., Nov. II.—The residence of Thomas B. Stramp, lossted about 1 miles such of this city, caught fire and was berned form. The family were absent, and applying was mail. The fire is supposed to have come from a mail fire it as to bour before. There was no name it as bour before. There was no name Loss, \$3,000.

Lose, \$3,000.

48LES OF SHOALS.

POSTSMOUTH, N. H., NOY, II.—The signit Oceanic House on Star Island, in the late of Shoals, was burned to the ground this marsing, together with most of the cottages. Join 2. Poor was the proprietor of the hotel, which as meured for about \$148,000.

AT WYANDOTTE, MICH.

DETROIT, Mich., NOY, II.—The rolling-mile at Wyandotte, owned principally by the estimated between \$60,000 at \$30,000; partially covered by instruces.

AT PALMER, ILL.

Special Deposits to The Characteristics of the Special Proposits to The Characteristics of the State Register says that a fire at Paine, is Christian County, this mornior, dastroyd is Post-Office and two large haildings.

Post-Office and two large buildings.

AT CINCINNATI.

Special Disputa to The Change Traine.

ORGENSATE O., Nov. 11.—A fire, last support to the city to the city of the city of the city of the city in the city i

CROPS.

CROPS.

LANSING, Mich., Nov. II.—The early bave injured the corn-crop in Eaten County Southern Ionis County; and this fact has ad the park market, prices being facts and instruments of the county in the c

THE FOX AND WISCONSIS.

Special Deposed to The Change Tribes.

MoGESSON, I.e., Nov. II—United Sames for Windom, of Minnesota, spoke les, or at Prantis du Chien de sheap transportistille improvement of the Fox and Figure Rivers. The Senator has great faith in the canal. He believes that, if people rould mand it, Congress would provide for an interest of the Pox and The Chief Congress would provide for the time by liberal appropriations.

CAIRO III. Not. 13.—The construction of Cape Girardean was awarded the control of Cape Girardean was awarded the control of Last night by the City Council. He down the control of Last night by the City Council. He down the control of 15% desirable state of the control of 15% desirable state.

THE LAW

The Turner De the United John Campbell Gi

His Partner Hou

der Entered for Chicago & S

ory fully related tates Court, which for hich are coming up for in the crimin plaintiff, Kibbe. his attorneys, C.

motion for a continuate the present term. The ment home Tuesday r The affidavit sets or the deed from R. Blake stated that he eogdoches County, Te cogdoches County. Tex.
Clerk of the same cour
chimed to have been ne
adu, and some of them in
Four of the Kibbe case
the plaintiff last spring, J
that Kibbe bad not used
ing leave to the plaintif
Those had been reiustat
that he had begun taki
been greatly delayed, or show the existen-long prior to leged to have While some depos

contribute their share to a due to them is a minus qualities to have devoted their att the receiver, and misapplishes. But for that firm might have produced by the dediscounted notes at the firm might have produced by the dediscounted notes at the firm might have produced by the dediscounted notes at the firm might have produced, or that he foolish with coal and wood. O Hough induced him to a afterward used to help the the Houghs.

The Houghs also were having the notes given family, promising to me which they failed to do. The that hat he debts due which they failed to do. The that he hat he debts due which they failed to do. The that he had bette due than the Houghs were to and let him out, and the fooms real estate to secure that the Houghs were to the properly and that it might, with have been made to properly and that it might, with have been made to properly and that it might, with have been made to properly and that it was entered years to the payment he Chicago Company. As is well known to the other was entered years to the payment he Chicago Company. As is well known to the other was entered which the other was entered which the other was entered to the fail of a me at Blue Laband; the intersection and forty-eventh street; ing a round-house at the or at Blue Laband; the intersection and forty-eventh street; ing a round-house at the or at Blue Laband; the intersection and forty-eventh street; ing a round-house at the or at the order of the fair few of the

Ginton S. Lamb filed a cache his wife Lucy ha guity of wintlessy.

M. Matilia Mosier ear William deserted her in Alliad beam marriest only time willing for him ten years also acquires for a distribution of Free beam so frequent, and his

to The Chicago Tribuna.

Nov. 11.—The Grand Juny
bills against Dr. Trimmer,
Luzerne County, on three
first count charging him
g, and embezziing election
d with forging public decowith altering defauter, and

going along the Fond du stending to his own busi-imped from behind a shelter

H. A. BILLIARD-CUE. to The Chicago Tribuns.
L., No. 11.—A fastal astray on North Fourth street, in instruent John Norther and which the former received head from a billiard-one in thesis. Norton fell to the e condition. He died at 4. Otterback field as soon as and the pouloc have been him.

RD BASTARDY CASE.
A by The Christic Trusses.
Ov. 11.—A motion for a new day in the Buhr-William father of the boy Wallace sting that his san, who is also motion will be argued Garver for the prosecution of Gregon, for the defense.

Mendota, generally escaping to authorities. A few weeks see had a borne stolen from this was being emboldened ty-stable here was entered table horse stolen. No clay to The Chicago Tribune. w. 11.—H. B. Rivenb ionebage County, was sun-imprisonment and fined for iner. He was doawieted by Attorney, on both counts of is actonishing how few counter this law of the State.

mill was valued at \$10,000; mill was set on fire by an a workman in a rival mill spicion, but was discharged by The total item will reach

office Chicago Prisons.

Iov. 11.—The residence of incared about 2 miles south fire and was burned down.

sent and nothing was raved. It have come from a hirbbeen left with a small fire in h. There was no insurance.

S OF SHOALS.

H. Nov. 11.—The elegant
Star Island, in the Isles of
to the ground this morning,
t of the cottages. John R,
leter of the hotel, which was
145,000.

ANDOTTE, MICH.
NOV. II.—The rolling-mills ed principally by the estable and, were partially burned instated between \$20,000 and povered by insurance.

PALMER, ILL.
The Chicago Pribuse.
NOV. II.—A special to the state a fire at Palmer, in this morning, destroyed the large buildings.

CINCINNATI.
A to The Chicago Tribuse.
Nov. II.—A fire, last night, alley's carriage-lactory in the of the city to the extent of ed.

BUCYRUS. O.

BUCYRUS. O.

BUCYRUS. O.

BUCYRUS. D.

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BUCYRUS. O.

BUCYRUS. D.

BUCYRUS. O.

BUCYRUS. D.

BUCY

BUOYRUS. O.

11.—The Gazette's Buoyrus
is fire there this examing, de
of the value of \$12,000; jasur-

CROPS.

th to The Chicago Tribuna,
Nov. 11.—The early fresh
re-crop in Eaton County and
this fact has affect,
prices being higher this
ime. The same farmers conrorm is going for the wheat
ing it look rather thin on

AND WISCONSIN.

the Tree Catedge Tribure.

Nov. II.—United States Sentpossess spoke last senting
on cheap transportation and
of the Fox and Wisconsin
or has great faith in the slipmould provide for its pendid deproduction. R LEVEE AT CAIRO.

A to The Chicago Tribune.

[A.—The construction of the fixed fact. Robert langualliness awarded the contraction of the property Council. He does the por cubic yard, and the in city marrants at per

THE LAW COURTS.

The Turner Deed Cases Before the United States Courts. John Campbell Gives His Version of

Order Entered for Improvements on the Chicago & Southern Road,

Houghs.

His Partnership with the

THE TURNER TROUBLES AGAIN.
Although the criminal indictment against R.
Turner has been decided, and that branch of intery fully related and closed up, yet there bout a dozen ejectment cases in the United a Court, which involve the title to a large cates Court, which tovolve the title to amount of land claimed by George A. Kibbe, which are coming up for trial shortly, and which will probably cover the same ground as that gone the criminal suits. The nomin the criminal suits. The nom-plaintiff, Kibbe. is not ready for irisi as yet, owing to some perly-discovered evidence, which, it is claimed, will substantiate the validity of one of the deeds is his chain of title, and day before yesterday.

is his chain of title, and day before yesterday his attorneys. C. W. Constantine and R. K. Tarner, drew up an affidavit, which was presented to Judge Biodgett, on which to base a notion for a continuance of all the cases over the present term. The Judge carried the document home Tuesday night, and leisurely perused it, but the motion has not as yet been arquestion had been raised as to the gonuineness of the deed from R. P. Robinson to Empson milton, went to Texas in December last, ere he found J. H. Starr, ex-Secretary of State where he found J. H. Starr, ex-Secretary of State of the Republic of Texas, Judge Bennett Blake, Binado Hoichkiss, brother-in-law of R. P. Robinson, and others, who all assured him that the signature of Robinson in the deed to Hamilton, through which Kibbe claims title, was good. Bake stated that he was County Judge of Nacogdoches County. Tex., when Robinson was

Bake stated that he was County Judge of Nacogdoches County. Tex., when Robinson was Clerk of the same court. The other persons chimed to have been near neighbors of Robinson, and some of them had been in his employ. Four of the Ribbe cases were decided against the plaintiff last spring. Judge Blodgett holding that Ribbe had not used due diligence, but giving leave to the plaintiff to reinstate them. Those had been reinstated, and Turner stated that he had begun taking teatimony, but had been greatly delayed, owing to a private matter in the shape of an indictment against him last summer, which counted have the attention from april to August. Since that time a number of affidavits had been prepared, going to show the existence of the Robinson deed long prior to the time it was alleged to have been forged by Reed. While some depositions were being prepared at Quincy, among them that of the Hon. William Marsh Turner states he was arrested at the instance of George W. Rill in order to prevent the further taking of testimony in his chent's and grantee's favor. He was then taken to Missouri and bound over to answer charges of forgery. These proceedings occupied a large smount of time, and hence it was impossible to obtain the legositions of a large number of winesses, insiding those from Texas. Turner, however, hinks that he will be ready by the next term of sourt to show that the deed from Robinson to familion was certainly in existence twenty-five reare before, according to Reed's testimony, it

court to show that the deed from Robinson to finallon was certainly in existence twenty-five rears before, according to Reed's testimony, it ris forged.

MR. CAMPRELL REPLIES TO HIS ACCUSERS.
About a month ago Roselle M. and Oramel S. Hough filed a but against John Campbell, a former partier with them in the coal business and mannangement, and asking for an account. The bill also accused John Law, to whom the impf Campbell & Co. made an assignment, rith having abused his trust and converted to his own use a large part of the proceeds of the use of the firm property.

is own use a large part of the proceeds of the sile of the firm property.

Mr. Campbell has just filed his answer, in which he denice chirely the ellegations made using him. According to his account, instead of his seems the solicitor for them, they repeately and earnestly asked him to hold them in the red and coal business, promising to contribute \$1,000 or \$10,000, and prophesying that they read make their yard the "great coal depot" of the city. He was to give \$8,000 and his time, and receive \$1,000 as extra pay above his share of the profits. After the partnership was formed, Campbell states that he put in \$4,327 in such or personal property, while the share of the fleught was composed of an old wagon and a pair of borses, worth at most \$200. The Houghs leased a dock to the firm at the rate of \$3,000 a year, and when the firm failed, there was owing, as they claimed, \$1,666.66 to them. Campbell, however, thinks that, as \$1,500 was laid out for remaining the dock, and as the Houghs failed to contribute their share to the firm, the amount has the is a migne quantity. Campbell are

her patience. When she became Mrs. Schroeder, ten years ago, Frederick was a stalwart young man, giving no indications of the extra amount of original depravity with which he is now charged. Soon after their marriage, however, he began to show a fondness for beating and kicking her, and has enacted war dances with a latchet which would do credit to a Modoc. He also began assimilating to his copper-colored brethren by cultivating a taste for fire-water, and at present he is a sort of animated whisky-cask. Yet, not withstanding his fondness for liquor. Frederick has managed to become possessor of a lot in Chicago valued at \$500, and his wife, while looking forward longingly to the time when she can leave her husband, still hopes to take a good part of the proceeds of that lot with her.

Lilly C. Webber also alleges that he is troubled with a serious incumbrance in the shape of a cruel drunken busband. She left him about two years ago on account of his treatment of ner, and now wants a divorce on the combined grounds of cruelty, drunkenness, and desertion. Trass.

A discharge in bankruptcy was issued to William W. Smith.

The composition meeting in the case of Henry Willstits will take place at 10 o'clock a.m. to-day before the Register.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

H. B. Cladin & Co. commenced a smit for \$1,000 against Channes, Gustav, and Anton Zurburg to recover \$2,000.

W. H. Palmer sued Frank Kleinbenz and E. B. Kreuz for \$1,500, and the Excelsion Needle Company sued the same parties for a like amount.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Barrows, Caspeuter & Co. sued the Chicago Carriage Manufacturing Company for \$1,000.

S. D. Rimbark, Booton, Smith & Co., and J. F. Weare also brought suits for the same amount in each case against the same party.

Gottfried Lindinger and Frank Lamson sued P. J. Eustance for \$1,000.

S. D. Rimbark, Booton, Smith & Co., and J. F. Weare also brought suits for the same amount in each case against the same party.

Gottfried Lindinger and Frank Lamson sued P. J. Eustance for \$1,000.

Preston, K

pass against Anton Scheubert, laying damages at \$5,000.

CIRCUIT COURT.

W. H. Donovan, Jr., commenced a suit in treepars against — Ellithorps to recover \$5,000.

Joel N. Nourse filed a bill against Albert M. and Maria E. Joshin, Fred Kubhank, John Slade, S. P. Brown, and John Robertson to foreclose a morigage for \$1,800 on a lot commencing at a point in the north-east corner of Sec. 7. 42 —, thence running south three-fourths of a degree east along the east line of said section 27 chains and 21 links to a road; thence north 74½ degrees west along said road 16 chains and 88 links; thence north 74 degrees west along said road 21 chains and 66 links to a cross road; thence north 1 degree west along said road 21 chains and 66 links to a cross road; thence north 1 degree west along said road 14 chains and 67 links to the north line of said section; theree north 86½ degrees east 37 chains and 17 links to the place of beginning. Also a part of the N. E. ½ of Sec. 35, 42, 10, and a part of the N. E. ½ of Sec. 34, 42, 10.

COUNTY COURT.

In the estate of Abner Reeves a grant of administration was made to Jacob H. Little, under bond for \$184,000.

Philip Parker and Jeremiah Sullivan were adjudged insane and ordered restrained of their liberty.

CRIMINAL COURT.

The Spooner Phicipy case occupied the Crim-

The Spooner-Phiony case occupied the Criminal Court again yesterday, the most of the time being occupied in bearing rebutting evidence. The arguments were commenced, and will be finished to-day. Judge Blodgerr-27 to 140.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLIDGETF—27 to 140.

JUDGE GARY—96, 97, 98, 100 to 108, 105 to 110, 112 to 118, inclusive.

JUDGE MOORE—24, 25, 26.

JUDGE ROGERS—156 to 166, inclusive.

JUDGE BOOTH—131, 132, 134 to 138, 140, 142, 144, and 145, inclusive.

JUDGE BOOTH—131, 132, 134 to 138, 140, 142, 144, and 145, inclusive.

JUDGE MENTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETF—Ernest Guilde vs. schooner C. N. Johnson; decree, 350, 88.

SUBERIOR COURT—COMPRESSORS—F. S. Earnes vs. David A. Tomb, \$184, 16.—Charles Beetfall vs. Henry vs. David A. Tomb, \$184, 16.—Charles Beetfall vs. Henry vs. John A. Schulenberg, \$1,371.—John Baldwin vs. Daveson Kerr, \$1,292.—G. F. Grockreutz vs. John H. Braner, \$2,59,55.—Charles Partridge vs. H. L. Sprangenberg, \$1,571.

JUDGE GERX—Thomas Gibbons vs. M. W. Kelley; vs. Chicago Railway Construction Company, \$15,770.—Pred Fick vs. Wilhelm Schoen, \$381,61.

CIRCUTT COURT—CONFESSIONS—T. E. Culver vs. D. H. Hall and C. J. E. Kraft, \$334,90.—E. B. Myers vs. Frank Riedle, \$158,45.

ELSEWHERE.
THE CROP OF LIBEL SUITS AT MINNEAPOLIS INCREASING.

Special Distatch to The Chicage Tribune.
Minneapolis, Minn, Nov. 11—Another libel
suit for \$5,000 was filed against the Tribune.
to-day. This makes \$70,000 now pending against that journal, besides \$40,000 against the Even-

AN OLD SETTLER.

Mr. Willis Scott's Remembrances of Young Chicago.

An Unavailing Trip to Peoria for a Marriage License.

There are many incidents connected with the arly history of Chicago which have never been published, and which are of interest not only to the few pioneers who still survive, but to the en-

the rew processes was still survive, but to the en-tire community. The struggles, privations, dan-gers, and gradual successes of the people who first inhabited this region, at a time when the ground was for miles covered with water, when the nearest eastern Post-Office was Fort Wayne. and when the only human beings outside of the little settlement were hostile Indians, cannot be chronicled too often or regarded with too much respect by the citizens of the Western metropolis. Of those early settlers the most have passed away, leaving only the heritage of their names, which are attached to certain of the

their names, which are attached to certain of the streets and localities in the city.

The reminiscences concerning Dr. Egan, published in last Monday's TRIBUNE, giving the incidents connected with the organization of the first militia company, illustrated many characteristics of the men of those early days. The publication of this letter has served to call out one of the surviving pioners, who adds a chapter of his experience to the volume already laid before the reading public. This is

MR. WILLIS SCOTT,

who has lived in or near Chicago for half a century. Mr. Scott is now residing with his daugh-

tury. Mr. Scott is now residing with his daughter at No. 199 West Washington street. He is 67 years old, and is still strong and vigorous, re-taining all his faculties unimpaired. He enjoys nothing better than to gather his family and friends around him of an evening, and rehearse the adventures of his earlier years. The white-haired old man, with his grandchildren on his knee, and surrounded by a group of eager listen-

haired old man, with his grandchildren on his knee, and surrounded by a group of eager listeners of all ages, presents an interesting picture.

Mr. Scott was born in the year 1810, and came with his parents to Chicago in 1826, being then a mere youth, although strong and active from continual out-door, exercise. His father was a Connecticut Yankee, and early initiated his enildren into the science of work.

When the Scott family arrived in Chicago they found

ONLY ONE HOUSE—

that occupied by Kinzie on the North Side of the river—besides the fort and block-house. In the latter lived Col. Beaubien, who was agent for the American Fur Company. Kinzie's house stood near the river, and three or four poplar trees adorned the front yard, the only shrubbery in the neighborhood, as the woods on that side of the river began about where Washington Square and Collyer's church now are. Beades these buildings, there was a blacksmith's shop, kept by David McKee, who afterwards married one of Mr. Scott's sisters. The rest of the population was composed of soldiers, and some French and haif-breeds, the latter being in the employ of the Fur Company.

It has been stated heretofore by different parties that there were some woods on the South Side in early times. Mr. Scott says, on the contrary, that there was not a tree in sight anywhere west or south, with the exception of a small clump on the bank of the river about where it is crossed by Monroe street. The country was all prairie as far as the eye could reach.

country was all prairie as far as the eye could reach.

THE WEST SIDE

at that time was under water nearly all the time, and was navigated by skiffs. Naturally there was very little traveling done on foot. The aspect of the country did not exactly wut the taste of Mr. Scott's father, and he turned northward and settled at Grosse Point, than a howling wilderness. There he cut poles for a temporary house, and covered the roof with swamp grass, until such time as he could complete a more elaborate structure of logs. Meanwhite young Scott remained in Chicago, working for Dr. Finlay, of the regular army, in the fort.

Heal estate at that time was not in great demand. About two years after Mr. Scott's arrival some of the squatters laid out town lots on Lake street and soid them for \$25 apiece.

THE PANOUS INDIAN MASSACRE

THE PANOUS INDIAN MASSACRE

THE PANOUS INDIAN MASSACRE

of 1812 occurred some years previous to this, but takes of that horrible affair were told him by people who were here at the time, which caused with anecdotes of the affair, and among the pleasing incidents connected therewith was the general disemboweling of women. Mrs. Wilmette, a half-breed wife of a trader, was said to have saved the life of one of John Kinzie's daughters, a widow named Mrs. Helm, by hiding her under a feather-bed in her cabin for a week.

Week. When the Indian War came on, soon after the Scotts had settled in Chicago, the population was suddenly increased by a number of families from board. Also, one single from Reference required.

election was held at a place called "Lawton's,"
which was then occupied by Mr. Scott's fatner.
It was located on the Aux Plaines River, femiles
west. Scott himself was present, and witnessed
the entire proceedings. Much charpagne was
induiged in at Beachien's expense, and the day
was closed with the converting of a epring into
lemomate.

SPECIE PAYMENTS AND THE DEBTOR CLASS. To the Sinter of The Chicago Tribune :
CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—In your editorial on "Sp

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—In your editorial on "Specie Payments and the Debtor Class." you propose to make creditors take a 4 per cent bond which you call worth 80 to 85 cents. As greenbacks to-day are worth 87 cents, and, before another spring, will probably sell for over 90 cents, this would be unjust. At the time of the panic, greenbacks were worth nearly 94 cents; and, as to shose who then made loans running three to five years, you would do them a greet injustice to compel them to accept payment in something only worth 80 cents. Would it be constitutional to enact such a measure? Would not such be ex-post-facto legislation? Can Congress declare a certain thing only legal-tender for payment of debts, when, at the time the debts were contracted, it was understood they were to be paid in dollars that should be a legal-tender throughout the country for every purpose, except customs-dues and interest on the public debt? It has been the expectation, and general understanding, among both lenders and borrowers, that, sooner or later, greenbacks would be made equal to gold in value,—the only element of speculation being the time. Now, to declare they must not appreciate to par, but remain where they are, or even be depreciated below present value (87), is this not impairment of contracts by arbitrary legislation?

Any adjustment of the currencey-difficulty must be legally arranged in as equitables manner as possible. Does not the plan of a gradual and regular appreciation of the greenbacks to par, within the coming three or four years, offer the least objection, and surest guarantee of obtaining.

The English Walnutt Season. The Indian War--- Beaublen's Election.

The English Walnut Season,

The English Walnut Season.

London Correspondence Boston Globe.

It is now the walnut season. We, in America, who only eat dry nots, cannot imagine how delicious are the almoods, filberts, and English walnuts, when they are fresh and green; and why we do not have them is a marvel to me, for I believe all of them will grow in the country. But the difference of two fruits. From now until Christmas the walnuts are in their glory, and the consumption of them is immense at the table of the aristocrat in his castle, where many anhour is passed over them and wine at the end of the dinner, as we read in English novels, when a relenting uncle begins to unbosom himself to his scapegrace nephew, in the cosy restaurants of clubs and hoteis, in the modest lodgings of the bachelor, in the cottage of the peasant, and in the crowded city where they are cracked and munched by the laborer at the street corners. You see them by the basketful everywhere around, sold at the price of three to five for a cent. And at Covent Garden market in the morning it is a curious sight to watch the men and women occupied in taking them out of their green shells, as they stand before the basket ranged in scircle, with their fingers black as ink from the work.

Dean Swift's Lilliput in Tenuessee.

The original country of the Lilliputians which Dean Swift so graphically describes in his version of Gulliver's travels, and which has mystified the geographers as much as the sources of the Nile, seems to have been in Tennessee. In the neighborhood of Sparts in that State there are demeteries in which the bodies of the pigmy race have been found in considerable numbers encased in sandstone coffins. Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute, has recently visited the place, exhumed one of the skeletons, and brought it to Washington. It is evidently that of a full-grown south, 25 inches high, and the thigh bones are a little larger than a man's foreinger. In proximity to the skeletons were found pieces of potters which show signs of having been once filled with charcoal, and the discovery opens up a new field of scientific investigation like that which was opened by the discovery of the "skeleton in armor" at Fall River and the hieroglyphics upon Dighton rock in Massachusetts. Dean Swift's Lilliput in Tenness

BOARDING AND LODGING. ELDRIDGE COURT - NICELY FURNISHED mona, single or is write; but or cold baths; good and and pleasant home, ladies or gentlemen; \$6 to \$7 week. 42 Oak av. with Large, Fine Pront 12 room, barwing the Large, Fine Pront 2 room, barwindow, marble basin, h 4 and cold waste, bath, see, everything diret-class; horse and steam cars; private family. oam; private family.

151 WABASH-AV., WITH BOARD, A FUR-151 mished frost room for two; also, hall room, to-gether or separate, at reasonable rates.

West ide.

22 ABERDEEN-ST.—LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE
22 front-room, costly furnished, and nice single room,
at very low terms. Best table; all modern conveniences,
varm halls and house. Madison-st. care half block.

CITY REAL ESTATE. OR SALK-AT A BARGAIN, NORTHWEST COPor a block. No money required down if improved ponsible parties. Inquire at 456 West Monroe et. FOR SALE MARKER-PRONT HOUSE SOUTH east corner South Park-av. and Trenty-fifth-at.; climaters and these on parties focus havenous flushest of the sale of the sale

A. J. GALLOWAY A SON, southwest corner. State and Machinor state.

POR SALE. MIGHRIGAN A V.—NORTHRAST CORper of Thirty-second-st, design to an alloy. No conpercent has avenue more desirable: in new offered ut in 
price that will surely sell. Come and see. SAMUEL 
GEHR. 114 Denritorn-st.

PUR SALE.—IF VOD WANT A COSY. CONFORTAthis bouns, with all that the asses implies, chean, and 
market. LEVI. WING A CO., 50 Desrborn-st.

POR SALE.—BARGAIN—COTTARE. DOT. AND 
bern. South Side, near carry small stain payment; 
assy terms. JACKSON, RUERILOW A CO., 30 Fifth-av.

POR SALE—RARE BARGAIN—ST, 160 RENT \$1,000.

P. good tenants, northeast corner Full on and Grose-stain 
united for three good houses. A. PATTERSON, 13 Washington-stc. Roon II. Washington 4c, Boon II.

OR SALE RESIDENCE AND BUSINESS PROP.

orts in all parts of the city. R. S. & W. G. NOCOR.

MICK, Rooms 1 and 2 Reaper Block.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

TOR SALE—Sim WILL BUY A COTTAGE AND 2 lots at Fark Ridge: 810 down, 315 monthly. SL,600 will have a forcom estiage and three lots, with good ceilar, and Lance, 830 down, 255 monthly for halance.

81.600 Fark Ridge, new 15 room house, on brick foundation, with 2 hois: \$200 down, \$35 monthly for balance.

118.4 EROWN, 182 LaSalizet, thous 4.

FOR SALE—FINE NEW HOUES AT MORGAN Park on small smoothly payments; 1 per experimenent; good schools, fine railroads, cheap fare; land 35 mas above Obicago; 15 miles from the city. Inquire of GEO. R. CLARKS R. Agant, No. 11 Chamber of Commerce. above Chicago: Il miles from the city. Inquire of GEO.

R. CLARKE, Agant, No. Il Chamber of Compensers.

FOR SALE-S108 WILL BUY A BRAUTIFUL LOT

AT PARK Ridge: Slid down and 63 a mounth until gaid;
one block from railroad. This is the last month you can
buy for less than 230. Property shown free. TRA

BROWN, 161 LaSalle-st., Room 4

FOR SALE-FINE RENIDENCE AT HIGHLAND

FOR Newly built brick homes of II rooms, large
cellar, one 35.6,00. Lot 186.50 less. Research and the compensation of the compensation

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE POR SALE-OR TRADE-FARM-SIG ACRES; G. W. BARNET!, Saint Marie, Jasper County, Ill. MILLER, Princeton, III.

TOK SALE THREE CHOICE BRUTT AND GRAIN

I farms near Amazolis, Md.; delightful, healthy, even
climate; excellent fabring, and every lozury and confort
pertaining to finest locality and markets in the world.

Ales for exchange, a pricer mandance, and grounds (&
President's bones and United States Treasury; desantly
improved. U. H. BECKWITH; ugent, & River-st., Chicase.

WANTED-FOR ALL CASH, A BRICK HOUSS west of Ashland-av., between Van. Buren and Lake, Parlor and kitchen on same floor preferred. Will pay from \$5,000 to \$4,500, all cash (for a bargain only). LAKKIN, 100 Washington-st. WANTED-VACANT LOTS ON AVENUES SOUTH TO RENT-HOUSES.

TO RENT-HOUSES IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY,
I Sectory and baseme ts, \$30 to \$75 per month; \$ story
and basements, \$60 to \$100 per month. R. S. & W. G.
MCOURMICK, Rooms I and 2 Reaper Block. TO RENT-4 HOUSES ON GRANT PLACE, 4 ON Belden-av., near Clark-st., 7 rooms, 7 slosets, \$20. M. PORTER. A Beiden-av., near Clark-st., 7 rooms, 7 closets, 526.

PORTER

TO RENT-VERY CHEAP—A 3-STORY BRIOK house, bircome, all in good order, with bash room, water, closets, st., situated on the North Side, only 10 minutes walk from corner of Washington and State-sts. Private family preferred. MEAD & COE, 158 LaSalle-st. PO RENT-IF YOU WANT A COSY, COMPORTA ble heros, cheap, in good lecation, call and see us. LEYI WING & CO., BY Dearborn-st. CO RENT-HOUSE OF IS ROOMS, IN THE MARLEY WING & CO., BY Dearborn-st. CO RENT-HOUSE OF IS ROOMS, IN THE MARLEY WING & CO., BY DEATH Block.

TO RENT-BRICK HOUSE NO. IN THEOOF ST.; also 116 Throops.; with stable, lagaire of the owner, JOHN MACLEOD, 28 West Washington-st.

OU RENT-OR FOR SALE-HOUSE AND LOT,
with barn, No. 29 Waller-st., near Tweltin, West
ide; used as a bak 17. Apply at 129 West Randolph-st. PO RENT - FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, house No. 42 West Adams st., opposite Jefferson ark. Terms moderate. ark. Terms moderate.

O RENT\_NOS. 3ie AND 3ie INDIANA-ST., NEAR.
Rush, two ciegani new marble froste, with svery consivable modern inprovement. Will be rented chesp to
sponschie tenants. FERD, L. PARE & OO., 30 Wash-TO RENT-LOW TO DESIRABLE PARTIES, 10-room house 1670 Wabash av. Inquire 156 Fifth, 10-to-stairs.

TO RENT - NORTH SIDE, FINE RESIDENCE elegantly furnished. Bost location. B. S. & W. G. McCOKMICK, Room 2 Reaper Block. TO RENT-A FINE TWO-STORY PRAME HOUSE,
No. 118 South Parkay, in good order and first-class
location; also, a two-story frame muse on North Side,
near Lincoln Park. JAMES H. Hill, 94 Dearbornest,
Room 4. TO RENT--ROOMS.

O RENT-A SUITE OF SIX ROOMS IN THOMP seping; light and airs; rent lew to good ten THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st. TO RENT ELEGANT SUFFES OF ROOMS FOR light housekeeping, also single ledging rooms in new marble block, first-class, 28 South Clark st. TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS WITH or without beard. Kingsburg Block, Randolph-st. part Clark. Apply at Room 20. O RENT-FORTY-FIVE ROOMS UNFURNISHED

WANTED-MALE HELP. real name and references, k il, Tribuse office.

WANTED-A GENTLEMAN AS OUTSI
towarder for an old cetablished firm. Leientity
right man. Address, stating previous explorament, D
Tribuse office.

WANTED A GOOD TINNER IMMEDIATELY:
good wages to a competent workman. H. C. MINSHALL, Neogs, III.
WANTED A GAS-FITTER AT JOHNSON &
BROSNAN'S, 700 Lake-4., prepared to go towork.
WANTED A STREE STAMP AND BRASS DIR
critic. A standy signation and good eases to a firstclass workman. J. G. HAREIS & OO., St. Louis, Mo. WANTED-THREE GOOD CASINST MA to work on tables. Steady work and good pay ply to WRIGHT & CO., 162 Main-st., Peoris, 10. WANTED-S CARPENTERS AT THE ADAMS
House, southwest corner of Clark and Harrison etc.
WANTED-TIMER, AND A YOUNG MAR WHO
has worked at the trade, as if Chani-et. WANTED-AT ADELPHI THEATRE, TWENTY carpenters. Apply this morning.

H. G. HAIGHT.

WANTED—ISO RAILROAD LABORERS FOR HALL
nois; 25 (arm hands; 30 coal minure; 26 (is chappers;
25 men and wives

Bould Water-st., Room 1.

WANTED—LABORERS FOR RAILEOADS,
fasters, corre-brasting, its emprying, coal mining; free

A NOSALIN assets for city. Cheap tickets solid South.

A NOSALIN, 287 SOUTH Water-st.

Miscellaneous.

Wanted—a live man is every city and town in the world; you can make \$55 a day selling our letter-copying book no press, brush, or water required. Excelsion Mig. Company, 129 West Madison-si.

Wanted—Men To Sell 100 Patented Allingonia, Control and notices. Call on American Novelty Co. 113 East Medison-si. Room in Manufecture, lamp burners, lamp inter-tubes, observes, seedly packages, inflic-sharpiners, glass-cutters, ind copying proveils, and a hundred other novel and flattering articles. General agencia and dealers supplied at New York prices. C. M. Limington, id State-st., Chicago. prices. C. M. LININGTON, 147 State-st., Chicago.

WANTED—UNE OR TWO TRAVELING SALESIgoods business, who have an established route and trade,
Applicants will state particulars as to the location and
amount of their trade, experience, see. Address COX.

SMITH 4 CO., Philadelphis.

WANTED—AGENTS, CLERKS, SALESIMES, EV.
erphody who would be guaranteed hill per work with
a suresty of making 656. Apply at 166 Chart.-st., Room 8.

WANTED—A TOUNG MAN, WITH A SMALL CAPital and good health, to take a half interest in a
ness and preditable business well established and increasing. Address EQUITY, care of O. Bendinos, North Division P. O., City.

LL ANTED—A BOX FROM H. 7D. B. YANHE WILL

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by 8 Colock.

WANTED-8 OR 10 YOUNG MEN NOT AFRAID
Of work, for the city; wages 52 per day. THOMP. WANTED-25 MEN FOR LIGHT RUNINESS. AP-ply NORTON & CO., 283 and 28 South Clark-st.,

Room fi.

WANTED—A GOOD CIANVASSEE ON A SALARY.
Address S & B., Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN AS GENERAL AGENTS IN
E-marrille. Kalamassee, Distroit, Fort Warras, and
Davenport, Lowa, in a business that will pay from \$200 to
\$700 monthly for tile ment threes peers. Will bear stated
investigation. Responsible men only med apply. No
letters answered. In East Maddroo-et., Reom 3, 15 to WANTED-A PARTY WITH A FEW HUNDREL dollars capital to engage in a light business that ha no losses and pays large profits. Address PROFIT, Tribuse office.

when the state of WANTED-A STRONG BOY TO WORK IN A grocery store. Bring reference. J. DEMPSEY, M. West Harrison-st. West Harrison-st.

W ANTED MEN FOR A PHOFITABLE WINTER'S business. We have the fastest setting article on record, pays the largest profit, and gives the best satisfaction of anything ever instructional by agents. Men of intelligence and general appearance can make \$70 to \$100 reaching, \$2 samples sent free for trail to those meaning things. Dott not to offers delikers, poddlers, nor boys. IAY \$4.00. Chicago, of Eaclath-st. WANTED-AN ENERGETIC MAN WITH 8to TO \$100 cash to take a paying business in neighboring city. Call to-day. 125 Clark-st., Room 23. WANTED-A GOOD GERL, ONE WHO CAN iron: no other need apply. At 157 Huronest.
WANTED-GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK,
Sandiatvian or General: no objection to sweetens. Apply uptil next Tuesday at 23 West Indiana.

AMATED-THIS MORNING, A GOOD GERMAN, W. Norwacian, or Swede sirl, to do general housework in a peivase family. Sw. West Congress-sh. speaking.

W. ANTED-A. GIRL: TO COOK, WASH, AND iron in a private family; a good laundress indispensable. Apply 43 304 Chiesgo-sw. W ANTED-GOOD, STEONG GERMAN OH SWEDI WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

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WANTED A GOLD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; small family. Inquire at \$B Honone-st.

WANTED A SWEDE OR ORRINAN GIRL TO DO general housework. Apply as 48 Palson at.

WANTED AT & WARRINAV., GIRL FOR GENeral housework in family of five possons: Swede of German preferred, good wages; none but competent help need apply. meet appy.

WANTED-A NEAT, STEADY, HONEST AND
capable girl for general housework in a small family
of four persons; German or Norwegian preferred. No.
780 West, Washington-46. WANTED A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE. W ANTED-A GOOD REGIABLE GIRL TO DOGEN.

A Lie GOOD CAST-OFF CLOTHING WILL

A bought at the highest price by JONAS A DR

Or German preferred. Apply at 729 West Jackson at.

A bought at the highest price by JONAS A DR

MA, 201 South Clarkest. Orders by mail promp

SITUATIONS WANTED Booking wanted wanted a set of OTTUATION WAYED-BY A COMPETENT DE tel sist familie undoubted par experience in circumstant undoubted par experience in circums

Trace. SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN. 2 Dee, in city or country; has had 6 years, experies yeaks flegible and Gorman, and is not afraid to we Address B. 3, Tribeas on ea, Conchuses. Termsters. &c. h.L. annua and careful drivers in this country; just a rived in the city. Address G & Tribuna office. CFU-ATON WASTED-BY A MIDDLE-AGED El glishman as conclusing, gardener, or other work about a gentlement place: any assessed of the best reference Address WILLIAM, B Treatly-assessments. CITUATION WANTED—AS CUACHMAN BY A young man (English), sober and steady; will make h maslf generally useful; good references. Address G M. Tribuar office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PIRS! OLASS groom and coachman, just arrived from Englishing. here years character from last employer; open for one seek. Address CUAUHMAN, 607 Laurabas-st., North Nikogs.

Descriman; understands the care of horses and riague; is villing to make himself generally useful he house; finglishman; best city references; no sition to the country. L.B. Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED BY AN EXPERIENCE on concentration willing and agreements, with good references understands steam furnaces. Address Fil. Tribus effect. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE Domestics

Order of the Control of t esteenth st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO
geomral housework in a small private family. Refershoot if required. France call at 168 South Jufferent-st.
SITUATION WANTED-AS COOK, WASHER, AND
SITUATION WANTED-AS COOK, WASHER, AND
West Adam etc.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN AS

West Adams et.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK
in a hotel, boarding-house, or restaurant, city or county. Address H 6, Tribens office.

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and vegetable sook, hotel or restaurant, city or country. Best references. 416 Wababaay. 7. Sest references. 48 Wababay.

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) pastry-cook, hotel, or restaurant, city or country. Bes
ity references. 46 Wababay. city references. 44 Wabash-av.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A PIRST-CLASS
600k, fin a periuste family, or boarding-house. Apple
at 355 Teventy-accorded.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A THOROUGHLY
competent Scandinavian cirl to cook, or do general
housework, in a private family; good wages wanted. Address 2 l., Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY THOROUGH.
S ly anderstanding the business of nursing. Its Jackson-st., cost of Halstod. son-st. ess of Habies.

Situations wanted—Families in want of
good Scanding and German help can be supplied
at Mrs. DUSK To office. Militarylates ar.

Situations wanted—Ladies in want of
Situations wanted—Ladies in want of
Situations wanted—Ladies were hadron soites by
sporting to Miss. S. Latifilits, Se West hadron-st. appering to make. So learnables, set west madison-of ITUATIONS was PRIZED—THE MOST COMPET Ofernale belg in the city can be found at Mrs. BAKE illy glasses—av., or and East Divinion-st., North S olly or country.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS. WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st, near Clark, Established 1804.

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\$60,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLARS CETT beautest lever refer the rest of the state.
Address TRUSTES, case of Toula & Repert.
\$100,000 HERE IN BANK TO LOAN ON IN properly properly the state property of the state property.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Depos date. Apply to A. S. RELICOG, W Jacksons. Deposed to the party of the party o

The state of the s lave, Safoy, Bahlioms case, for SIE cash, at JULIUS lave, Safoys, Canhidoms case, for SIE cash, at JULIUS lave, Safoys, Canhidoms case, for SIE cash, at JULIUS BAURR 400-%, corner State and Monroevers, Palmer House, Control of the Control of the

may be made either by draft, expr

THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,

COOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between k and LaSalle. Engagement of the Californ ADELPHI THEATRE-Dearborn street, corner

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE—Clark street andolph and Lake, Engagement of Charlott on. "Jane Eyre,"

HIRD UNITARIAN CHURC affin streets. Lecture by Mrs. D.

LANDMARK LODGE, NO. 422—Regular communi-nation this (Friday) evening, Nov. 12. Members are specially requested to be present for the transaction of important business. By order of W. M. J. L. BENNETT, Secretary.

IENTAL LODGE, No. 83, A. F. and A. M.-Hall 122 LaSallo-st.—Special Communication this (Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock sharp, for work on the F. O Degree, Visitors fraternally invited. By order of the faster.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER, No. 43, R. A. M.—Specan convocation time (Friday) atterneon at 4:30 for work on the P, and M, E, Degrees; at 7:30 for R, A, Degree, Also Saturday evening at 7:30 for M, M. Degree, Vis-iting Companions cordially invited. ting Companions cordially invited.

JOHN O'NEILL, H. P.

CHAS. J. TROWBRIDGE, Secty.

BUSINESS NOTICES. TO THE CONSUMPTIVE—WILBOR'S COMPOUND of Cod laver Oil and Lime, without possessing the very anseating lavor of the article as heretofore used, is enough by the phesphate of lime with a healing property, high synders the oil desubly efficacious. Remarkable stimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who colre to see them. Sold by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist,

# The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, November 12, 1875.

Greenbacks, at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday, opened at 87½, advanced to 87½, and, later, fell to 87¼, at which figure the closing transactions were registered.

Our Washington dispatches afford gratify-ing assurance that Vice-President Wilson has safely passed the crisis of his illiness, arded by his physicians as out of danger and in a fair way to regain his wonted health and strength.

percial conference has recently been ion at Berlin. It has demanded a ent railway law, and has recommended data for the solution of the railroad question. It has since been mooted in nearly every civilized country. There will be date galore

nan Empire will have a deficit of 5,000,000 thalers, in 1876, 'unless some new source of revenue is found or some old one made more productive. Both methods are to be tried. Operations on 'Change are to be taxed and the excise-duty on beer is to be raised. The latter is a dubious expedient.

An increase in the price of beer at Frankfort, camps. It is extremely doubtful whether cial dishonor will become a serious one. tary had to be let loose on the mob. The Teuton must have his beer and must have it cheap. He growls under any taxes, and is not likely to be very patient under a double

Fx-Commissioner Douglass, ofthe Internal Revenue Bureau, makes but sorry work of the attempt to explain away the damaging fact that he was in 1872 offered the opportunity to proceed against the St. Louis Whisky Ring, but neglected or refused to make use of the positive information fur-nished. The record is against him, and the most that can be said in his behalf is that his inefficiency in this regard was induced by timidity and not by dishonesty. Mr. Dovo-LASS was one of the first of the official cobwebs brushed away by Secretary Brisrow's new om, and the result proves how judicious-

The official curvass of the vote in Cook County was yesterday concluded. Mr. Huck's plurality over Mr. Hzsino was 3,517, the reduction from the figures first given being effected by the rejection of the returns from the First Preginet of the Fifth Ward, which also has the effect of increasing CLEARY's majority over MURBY NELSON, as the rejected the Board of Canvassers were justified in throwing out this vote,—whether it is in the power of a set of judges of election, by re-fusing to perform their duties, to invalidate citizens of the precinct.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue almost take one's breath away. For the thirteen years from June 30, 1861, to June 30, 1874, the total revenue receipts from all sources foot up the sum of \$4,395,638,341. This looks like terrible taxation, but Commissioner Pract offers the consolatory information that Great Britsin, with a population one-fourth less, has paid, and is paying, a heavier rev-enue tax than the United States. The sub-ject of the whisky frauds occupies a promi-nent place in the report, and the Commissioner contributes some valuable suggestions as to the legislation necessary to ins

iar yesterday, with more doing in grain.

Mess pork was in moderate demand, and closed 5c lower, at \$19.50 for November, and easier, closing at \$12.10@12.12 per 100 lbs Meats were more active and steady, at 8@84c for part salted aboulders (boxed), 1140114c for short ribs do, and 1140114c for short clear

at \$1.08} cash, and \$1.07} for De Corn was in fair demand and #@ic closing at 523 cash, and 513c for Nov Oats were steadier, closing at 81to cash, and 31to for December. Rye was firmer at 65@ 66c. Barley was active and weak, closing at 84c cash, and 82c for December. Hogs were active and averaged 5c lower, but closed firm. Sales chiefly at \$7.20@7.40. Cattle were dull and weak, with sales at \$2.50@6.00. Sheep were easier at \$3.50@ 4.25 for common to good grades. One hun-dred dollars in gold would buy \$114.37\frac{1}{2} in

have been unfairly and dishonorably dealt with by the County Board in the matter of the Court-House and City-Hall, and that, unless prompt measures are taken to hold the county to its contract, they will be compelled to choose between an Egan building throughto choose between an Egan building thr out and none at all. There is no time to be lost; the Board of Public Works and Common Council must move at once if they hope to accomplish anything. Delay means the complete success of the County Ring in their scheme to force an unworthy and discreditable structure upon the city, and unless, as is strongly hinted, the Ring ramiunless, as is strongly inited, the Iting rami-fications have already extended to the Com-mon Council, the people may reasonably ex-pect that body to take such action as will de-feat the shameful combination, and secure for the city at least an equal voice in the adoption of plans for the Court-House and City-Hall.

A synopsis of the report of the Engines Department of the United States Army is given this morning. Gen. HUMPHREYS, after etailing the work on fortifications the past year, and giving estimates of additional pro-posed improvements, devotes considerable space to the torpedo system which has withspace to the torpedo system which has with-in the past few years attained to such won-derful perfection. Experiments with torpe-does in the many harbors along the coast have enabled the Engineer Department to determine the size and buoyancy of these de-structive agents applicable to the differ-ent channels, and so convolved. ent channels, and so complete are the details in this connection that, in case of emergency, the ship-channel of any harbor threatened by a foreign foe could be so obstructed with these explosive machines within a very few hours that a fleet of war vessels venturing to enter would be blown to atoms. The importance of torpedoes was well illustrated in the Franco-Prussian war, wherein France with her immense navy was rendered entirely powerless as against the thorough subaqueous system of batteries adopted by

SMASH THE TANMANTES The drift of politics to-day seems to be in favor of smashing the Tammanies. The vot-

ers of New York City at the recent election atoned for the error they committed in allow-ing Tammany to be reconstructed after the exit of Tween by smashing it. True, they did it in a rather questionable way, and with the use of questionable material. Anti-Tam-many candidates with John Morrissey at their head were not paragons of public vir-tue or champions of political purity. It may be possible, also, that another Tammany may succeed the Tammany of which Kelly was Boss, and may be just as bad and corrupt, but the hopefulness of the situation is that, having smashed one Ring, the people and papers are now hard at work to cut off the possibility of another Ring taking its place. Nearly all the prominent papers in New York City are advocating the total abolition of Tammany Hall, and are pushing the war boldly and energetically. The enemies of Tammany have als taken courage by their recent victory to emancipate themselves from the thralldom of bosses and the pernicious influences of secret conclaves, and the united efforts of the two sed some serious riots. The mili- Tammany will ever again have the power that it had in the palmy days of Tween, and it is within the bounds of possibility, and perhaps of probability, that the blow of the 2d of November was its death-stroke. In Brooklyn the work was done more effectually The Ring in that city, while not so notoriou as the Twzzp Ring, was equally corrupt, and had two bosses who had ground down the tax-payers and plunged the city into debt. The honest Germans combined with the Republi-cans in the fight. It was a contest between respectability and honesty on the one side, and corruption leagued with dishonesty on the other, and respectability and honesty triumphed. The contest in Chicago was of the same nature. We had no Tammany and no Boss, but everything was tending in that direction. The Rings had already been formed in the City and County Governments. The Opposition party was rapidly developing into a Tammany, with its sachems and braves and it had begun to imitate the New York Tammany in its conclaves, its picnics, and all the machinery of its movements. Mr. Hus-ine was looming up on the political horizon as the Boss of the future. The people, however, rallied and crushed out the county combination, as they will next spring break down the city Ring. The same result has obtained in other cities, and all over the country there seems to have been a determination, which is still existing, to break down the whole Tam-

> ous, and demoralizing. This is a hopeful sign for the future. The election in this city, like the election in Brooklyn, proved that Tammany can be broken if the people put forth an honest, united effort. It proved that the honest vote in the large cities is heavily in the majority, and that hitherto it has not been cast. It shows that rings have been formed, that corshows that rings have been formed, that corruptions have prevailed, that the tax-payers have been swindled and defrauded, that cities and counties have been plunged into over, whelming and almost hopeless debt, simply because the respectable voters have not voted. This fact having been established, carries with it its own lesson and companies the This fact having been established, carries with it its own lesson, and emphasizes the necessity that every voter should vote at every election. It has peculiar force with reference to the charter elections next year in this city. The result of the late election shows that the people of Chicago have the means of their deliverance in their own hands if they are disposed to use them. If they will not use them, they have no right to complain of the tyranny of rings which exist by their own sufferance, and which they can vote down at any time they are so disposed.

many influence in politics as dangerous, per-

A bill which has recently been filed in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia develops some ugly facts concerning the financial operations of the Young Man's consistent of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia develops some ugly facts concerning the financial operations of the Young Man's consistent of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia develops some ugly facts concerning the financial operations of the Young Man's Christian Association of Washington. The bill sets forth that in April, 1871, the Association was indebted to the Presiman's Bank in the sum of \$33,000, for which it had given a note payable in two years at 7 per

cent interest, secured by a deed of upon the building of the Association. note was not paid at maturity terest was only paid up to Oct. 1, 1873. Application has been frequently made for the payment of the note, but in each instance has been refused, and now the validity of the deed of trust is denied by the Associa legal opinion to that effect having been ob-tained by them. If these statements as set forth by this bill are true, it explains how the unfortunate negro depositors of this bank were swindled out of \$33,000 of their money, and suggests to Moody and Sankey that they may find a very profitable field for their labor in Washington.

REPUDIATING STATES. The speech of Mr. DISRAELI at the Lord Mayor's festival discloses the alarm of the British people at the progress of repudiation The Turkish national debt, amounting to £195,000,000, one-half of which that Government proposes to repudiate, and the Egyptian debt, which is also large, are mainly held in England. The Turkish loans have been put on the market at various rates, and are secured by general and special pledges of taxes. There has been for several years an annual deficit, averaging \$30,000,000, which has been adroitly concealed in the Government state-ments. In round numbers the public debt of Turkey is \$1,000,000,000, and the decline in the value of Turkish securities has been very eavy. The debt of Egypt is of three classes 1. The funded debt; 2. Floating debt; and 3. Personal debt of the Khedive. These aggregate \$300,000,000, and the value of the bonds have also declined. These two calamities, happening almost simultaneously, have drawn attention to other instances where the English people have been lending their money o faithless borrowers. In the list of other

Governments in default are the following: £255,900,000

Including Turkey and Egypt, the aggregate debt of the crippled States is in the neighbor hood of \$2,550,000,000, and the English people hold a very large proportion of the debts.

It will be readily understood, therefore how Mr. DISRAELI, representing the great nation of capitalists, should, at a London festival, give his attention to the great subject of finance and to the subject of repudiation.

Of all the the crimes which nations may commit, there is none which so seriously in jures the people of England as that of repu diation, nor is financial honor so highly re-spected elsewhere. There are other moneyenders in Europe, and some of these have suffered severely in their investments, particularly those who have purchased largely of American railway stocks and bonds. Repudiation has become a word of terror Europe, and so extensive has it become among the minor States that it is more than likely that diplomatic complications will eventually grow out of it. Certain it is that the several States in default have reached the mit of their credit. No amount of interest they may offer will tempt the money-lenders of Europe to advance them any more money. They must resume payment or lose credit among recognized nations. At the recent among recognized nations. At the recent banquet of the London Municipality, the Ministers of two of the Central American and one of the South American States were excluded because of "irregularities" in the financial affairs of the Governments of those States. May we not find in this proceeding the beginning of a principle of international intercourse requiring strict financial integrity? If States which are parties to fraudul oans, or which fail to meet their financial ob ligations, are to be excluded from diplomatic intercourse, and practically cease to be recogspecially among the smaller Governments which have, unfortunately, paid little atten-tion to keeping up their credit. The require-ment of fidelity to financial obligations as a requisite for diplomatic relations is not per-haps inconsistent with the universal growth of commerce. The age is a practical one. Coramerce is the great regulator, and the ankrupt or dishonest Government may, per aps, be treated by other nations as is the ankrupt and dishonest merchant by his

ommercial associates. THE ERROR OF LORRYISTS. There is an old saw that experience ought to commend to professional lobbyists, viz.: "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." If there had been nothing to go on but the celebrated Count Fosco's career in ington, and his subsequent necessity of suing for what he claimed as his share of the profits in the paving-contracts, after he had disbursed thousands of dollars of lobby-money, it ought to have been enough to warn other gentlemen engaged in the "in-fluence" business. But there have been many other instances equally striking. Contractors, like Republics, are notoriously ungrateful. They will promise pretty much anything prior to getting their contracts for influence or assistance that will lead to the procuring of the desired contracts, but after the contracts have been obtained, the con-

tractors are apt to forget a division of the The experience of Mr. HIBBARD, of Cincin nati, in his relations with Mr. MUELLER, who furnishes Buena Vista stone for the Chicago Custom-House, seems to have been of the same general character, if the story told on behalf of Mr. HIBBARD is correct. When Mr. MUELLER was struck with the brilliant idea of furnishing stone all the way from Cincinnati for the Chicago Custom-House, Mr. Hirband was willing to help on the project. Mr. Hibbard, of course, had "influence"; all men have who are willing to assist for a stone for a contingent remuneration. Mr. Hibbard alleges that he was to receive 15 cents on every foot of stone furnished for the Custom-House in case MURLIARS got the contract, and that this agreement was made in the presence of two witnesses but not reduced to writing. But, if there was any such agreement, Mr. MUNILER declined to abide by it after he got his conthere was any such agrounded, declined to abide by it after he got his contract. Perhaps it was because in taking the contract he was obliged to covenant that no member of Congress, nor other person not mentioned in the contract, should be admitted to any interest therein. Perhaps it was because Mr. Musilian, like most other contractors, was forgetful and ungrateful. To continue Mr. Hissand's story, however, it may be stated that he made repeated applications to Mr. Musilian for his 15 cents per round more than foreign copper could be sold for here if there was no duty. Foreign copper can be imported and sold in New York for 19 cents a pound. The duty raises its price to 24 cents. "The American may be stated that he made repeated applica-tions to Mr. MURLLER for his 15 cents per foot, but that he didn't get one installment. Thereupen Mr. Humano sued Mr. MURLLER

reopened to give the defendant a proper bearing.

this is only one side of the story, and that, if Mr. MUSILES contests, he will set up that he ar. averther contests, he will set up that he never made any such agreement. Murillen's side of the case remains to be heard. It was naturally in the interest of both parties to keep the developments from the public gaze, whatever the true version of the story proves to be. Mr. Muzzuz, during the doubt that hung over his contract while work was sus-pended on the Custom-House, was presuma-bly anxious that there should be no suspicions cast upon the validity of his contract, such an agreement as HIBBARD alleges might in this shameful tax on copper. always refused to allow lobbyists any compen ion for the use of their "influen have held that any agreement of that nature is fraudulent; it was, therefore, certainly in HIBBARD'S interest to press MULLIER to a settlement without making the case public or pressing it to a trial. It would have been better in either case to avoid publicity, which both parties seem to have though they had done; but now that HIBBARD's side of the case has been given to the public, MUNLLES will probably seek publicity for his version, and all the facts are likely to come

The developments are already sufficient however, to attest the correctness of the the ory with which we set out. The moral is pparent. Gentlemen with "influence" who have dealings with contractors should exact their pay in advance and unconditionally. They can better afford to take 3 cents a foot, for instance, in hand, than a promise of 15 cents a foot contingent upon securing the contract.

It may prove that the "influence" is not so efficacious as it had been represented, or tha the contractors may be of short memory, or that the fraud of such a contract may be up. The lobby business, it may be said in a general way, is in contempt, and it cannot be expected to attract very much public sympathy for any injustice that may grow out

A FEARFUL WARNING. It is not well to pass by as a mere current item of news a tragedy of such terrible social warning as the late New York snicide without giving it the application that society should put upon it for its own sake. The death of MINGE ROOME has more significance than its personality, which is the suicide of a jealous and abandoned woman. She was living a life of elegance in one of the mos fashionable quarters of New York City, and passed as the wife of a prominent and wealthy brewer. She must have had some of the gentleness and refinement of a virthous woman, or she would not have been content with the quiet life of a wife in all except the name. She is described as having been extremely beautiful and fascinating. Her paramour testified at the inquest in tears and sobs that their life had been a happy one in every respect except the young woman's ealousy. Her nature seems to have been as plant, and she was quick to joy and sorrow, to affection and jealousy, to love and fear. She sought death for herself and brought disgrace, remorse, and wretchedness upon the man she loved simply through her fear of his inconstancy. It was a condition of mind that no man or woman can escape who lives in such relations. Had she been a wife, there would not have been the everrecurring consciousness of the frail tenure of the bonds between her and the man who ought to have been her husband. Had she been a wife, the very characteristics that be-trayed her into a suicide's death—strong love ing, permanent instead of fleeting. Life instead of death for the one, and respect instead of public disgrace for the other, would have been the difference between lawful and honorable and unlawful and scandalous re-

In contemplating such a picture, the thought which should occur to every man and woman is that the social laws which are the outgrowth of civilization cannot be violated with impunity. The moral is not one that will reach women who have given themselves over to vice, nor men who are wholly abandoned and vicious in their habits and tendencies, but it should strike home in the nearts of every man and woman who has been or is now exposed to the temptation of setting aside the dictates of morality and the proprieties of social life. This cannot be lone without the constant menace of a terrible denouement. The catastrophe is almost sure to come sooner or later, and with it a errible death, or scathing remorse and eternal disgrace. The only compensation in the occasional recurrence of such tragedies as thas of Mingz Roone's suicide, in circles outside the pale where vice is common, is that they may serve as stunning warnings to those who are violating social laws or who are

tempted to such a violation.

It is very natural, it is true, to imbue such histories at a distance with a color of romance and social position which the scandal did not really have. But, in this case, it is certain that at least one of the guilty parties had a business and social standing that ought to have deterred him from risking his life and reputation in the subversion of laws necessary to the safety of society. That this contempt for all social and moral considerations was exhibited in the very midst of a community which is accredited with the highest intelligence, the best education, and the most efficient influences for restraint, is a partial evidence of a greater spread of imall men have who are wining to have the story goes that Mr. believe. If it stood alone it might be dissuited as simply repulsive, without giving it the attention due to a great social danger; but tention due to a great social danger; but tention due to a great social danger; but such revelations, with more or less of a tragic ending, have been so frequent of late years in all large cities, but particularly in New York, that the Social Science Congress should give society morals special considera-tion, and reformers turn their suggestiveness unlikely that a revival in morals proper

for an amount exceeding \$50,000, which he claimed as his share, but quietly pocketed the documents in the suit, so that they were not made public. Judgment went against Mr.

MULLIER by default, but the case has been copper at an average of 23\frac{1}{2} cents, which keeps out foreign copper; but as the American mines produce a very much larger quantity than is consumed in this country, they are obliged to ship largely to Europe, where keeps out foreign copper; but as the American mines produce a very much larger quantity than is consumed in this country, they are obliged to ship largely to Europe, where they sell it at 19 cents, less freight, which pays a handsome profit." We take these facts and quotations from the columns of Of course it must be kept in mind that flerce advocate of protection, the Boston Advertiser. They show that the American mineowners sell their copper abroad, after paying freight on it, for 5 cents less than they charge the American consumer. Is there any reason for the continuance of this robbery? Half the copper produced in the country is mined by one corporation, and that company has more influence at Washington than the millions of copper-users can exert. If the next Congress tries its hand at cutting down duties, it will have an admirable field of effort

SPECIE PAYMENTS AND THE DEBTOR CLASS.

Another correspondent discusses this morning the editorials in this paper on specie payments and the debtor class.

In our article we suggested that a 4 per

cent bond at the present prices of money would be worth from 80 to 85 cents. We made this estimate because the Government 5 per cents are worth no more than par. This would indicate that money in comparatively long bonds is worth 5 per cent in gold, and that bonds bearing 4 per cent interest would sell for less. We did not propose to make the funding of the greenbacks compulsory. That should be optional. What we suggested was that the bond issued in place of the green-backs should preserve their character as a legal-tender; it would be the greenbacks in another form, and be a legal-tender in payment of all contracts made prior to a date in the future to be designated by law. All new contracts would of course be on the basis of a coin payment. To compel creditors to take a 4 per cent bond in payment of debts would not change the obligation they are now under of taking greenbacks which bear no interest. The bend will always be worth 100 in greenbacks so long as the latter are not redeemable in gold. The fact that greenbacks were worth 94 cents in 1873, and are now worth only 87 cents, and that it would be unjust to compel creditors to accept paper worth 87 in payment of debts contracted when money was 94 cents, has no bearing upon the subject of allowing holders of the currency to surrender it and take bonds

It is perfectly consistent with the powers of Congress and sound judgment to fix a date beyond which paper money shall not be a gal-tender for any contract made after that date. Certainly, there can be no injustice to debtors in any such arrangement, when, at the same time, provision is made for the redemption of the greenbacks themselves in a national bond. Greenbacks are a legal
It is not probable, however, that silk and tender in payment of all debts. No or can be compelled to make a contract payable in paper money. To provide that greenbacks shall not be a legal-tender for any debt contracted after a certain day in the future cannot be called retrospective or retroactive leg-islation, even if such legislation was pro-hibited. It would leave the greenbacks, so far as their legal-tender character is concerned, just where they are now. No rights or equities of either debtor or creditor will be violated or invaded, and debtors will have greenbacks or the bonds as legal-tenders with which to make payment of debts so long as a debt payable in currency remains to be

from circulation. All that is proposed is that a new set of books shall be opened. Instead crease as it can never do until there is a re turn to specie values and specie payments.

Co-operation has won so many successes in England that the word is often used to cloak the schemes of rogues. Tricksters try to inspire confidence with it. Private firms advertise themselves as a co-operative company, but the only division of profits is be-tween the knavish partners. A most curious example of this method of deception or of financial folly has recently been exposed by the London Times, which has been in turn sued by the "Co-operative Credit Bank" for libel. The C. C. B. was established at London, but it has thirty branches in as many provincial cities. Besides the ordinary ap-pliances for carrying on a banking business, it possesses a weekly newspaper and a staff of lecturers, whose duty it is to preach the gospel of co-operative credit, the science of making something out of nothing, to won-dering and gullible mechanics and laborers. This unique machine is run by a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, Mr. RICEARD BANNER OAKLEY, who has four obscure trustees to help him. He is not embarrassed, however, by any Board of Directors, and he conceals the names of his stockholders for certain flimsy reasons. We are inclined think that the initials of all the stockholder are B. B. O. The lecturers tell their gaping sudiences that the one thing needful is "faith,"—faith in RICHARD BANNER OAKLEY. That gentleman will kindly receive any deposit, even though it is but a single sovereign, and will pay 18 per cent interest on it. He is so accommodating, in fact, that nobody need hesitate to open an account with him because the would-be depositor has no money. Under such circumstances, Mr. Oakley takes a note, payable in 90 days, but renewable until farther notice,—and pays the renewable until farther notice,—and pays the customer 12 per cent interest on the note! This is certainly a new extension of credit. If it could only be generally introduced, the present painful necessity of writing an occasional promise to pay, ninety days from date, would become a pleasure, and a permanent one. But we fall to see why any one has interested. Mr. Outcome with wave one. When intrusted Mr. Oakley with any cash. Why hand him a sovereign and get 3s 7d interest, when a note for two sovereigns, indefinitely renewable, would draw 4s 10d? What a blessing Mr. MICAWBER would have found in Mr. OAKLEY.

Mr. Oakley.

The idea of co-operation is carried out by making every depositor a stockholder to the amount of his account. The interest paid may seem munificent, but it is insignificant compared with the profit resped by the Manager. Mr. Oakley's own figures show that an aggregate capital of £9,950 has been so skillfully handled that it has yielded a profit of £8,707 in three months. This is at the rate of more than 350 per cent per annum, so that R. B. O. could pay his depositors 100 per cent interest and still clear a trifle over 250 per cent himself. The financial legerdemain by which such profits are made is not stated. Could it

the accounts are correct, inasmuch as Mr. Oakley is not hampered by any Board of Directors, and consequently publishes his figures solely on his own responsibility. Are these figures of the sort that cannot lie? We fear this new method of banking on "faith" will not bear close inspection. Our fears increase, indeed, when we learn that the prime cause of the London Times' attack upon the Co-operative Credit Bank was its attempt to float the bonds of a certain American railway of dubious repute upon the London market.

It may be that Mr. OAKLEY, F. R. G. S., is It may be that Mr. OARLEY, F. R. G. S., is merely a fanatical follower of ROBERT OWEN, and believes that the latter's famous device of "labor exchanges" can be so broadened and improved that cash can be altogether dispensed with and credit take its place. If so, Judge KELLEY has one congenial spirit abroad. But R. B. O. may be an astute swindler. His stockholders have paid their money, but they may be denied the privilege of making their choice between these two alternatives. Co-operation and cash have won many victories together, but credit has won many victories together, but credit has won many victories together, but credit has always been fatal to co-operative enterprise. If workingmen want to go into the banking business, they had better take the plan sketched for them by Schultze-Delitzch. That has been tested by years of trial, and does not—we add in praise of it—pay men 12 beds of rivers of the plicons era as the successful experiments now in the Table Mountain district in a beds of rivers of the plicons era as a similar antarcrass. Although does not—we add in praise of it-per cent interest on their debts.

AMERICAN COTTONS ABROAD. The export of American calicoes to Manchester continues. The trade is a small one, but it seems to be increasing. The Ware-houseman and Drapers' Journal of London suggests an explanation of such a phenome-non, not uncommon fifteen years ago, under a low tariff, but unknown since protective duties confined our manufacturers to the home market. The explanation is ingenious, very. It is also partly wrong. We quote: "For some time past it has been known that American ladies traveling in Europe uniformly refuse to purchase cotton goods made on this side of the Atlantic, and send to their own country for supplies. Messrs. Wank-LYN, O'HANLON & Co., of Manchester, thought it important to inquire the reason. They found the American fabrics much better found the American fabrics much better in quality and appearance than the Enropean manufacture, and the first shipment that has ever been made in the ordinary course of business to this country has just reached them." The last clause is expressed. The country has pust reached them. The last clause is new Jersey, and New York, Democratic Legislatures and Responsible to the country has just reached them." The last clause is rect to England in 1859-60. It is said, but not, we believe, upon the best of authority, that textile fabrics were exported from this country as far back as Queen Anne's time.

The colonists of 1700 shipped silk to the

cotton went together.

We doubt whether American cottons have been exported to meet the demands of American tourists. Our countrywomen abroad do most of their shopping in Paris, and prefer silk, and tulle, and lace to calico. In fact, the calico-clad American is one of the sights which European eyes have yet to see. How many orders for American cotton have our merchants received from these ladies who "uniformly" send here from Europe for such goods?

tained in the Drapers' Journal's statement that the American fabrics are "much better in quality and appearance than the Europeas manufacture." English manufacturers, greed, for gain, have stooped to every imaginable dishonest trick. Their calicoes are made o of doing business on a system of values fluc-tuating from day to day, it will be done on a basis of specie values. The currency would circulate in all parts of the country as it does which spoil the material are used. A general and soute sensitiveness—might have enabled her to render their home happy as well as elegant, virtnous as well as luxuriant, joyous instead of lonely, confident instead of doubt, instead of lonely, confident instead of doubt, in actual values; and it would revive and inwe prohibited exports by trying to prevent imports, were cheap and good. Our fabrics are better than the English ones. Given a fair field, they would drive the latter out of it. The prevalence of dishonesty in the Manchester mills is shown by the additional fact that Belgium has recently been exporting cottons to London. The English manufacturers are beginning to realize that honesty would have been their best policy. turers are beginning to realize that honesty would have been their best policy.

The International Free Trade Alliance, an organization which has its headquarters in New York and correspondents throughout the country, held its first public meeting a few days ago. The creed of the Alliance demands absolute free trade,—the abolition of all duties,—so that American and Englishman can trade together as freely as Illinoisan and New Yorker. The Secretary and Manager of the Alliance is Mr. ABRAHAM L. EARLE, Deputy Comptroller of New York City. Persons throughout the country who believe either in free trade or in a tariff for

City. Persons throughout the country who believe either in free trade or in a tariff for revenue alone, and are willing to justify their faith by work, would do well to put themselves into communication with Mr. Earnz.

The Evangelical Ministers' Association of Cincinnati have made a formal process against the use of the new Cincinnati Club-House for the purposes which its owners have in view. The ministers aver that these purposes are "liquor-drinking, eard-playing, and other games of chance." Since when has liquor-drinking been "a game of chance "? It has been regarded heretofore as a dead sure thing, all the chances being in favor of the dealer. If it really is "a game of chance," and the player can possibly gain anything in the long run, men of sonse may venture to fill to a flush of cocktalls occasionally. But with their present light, no doubt, they will prefer to avoid liquor-drinking altogether as too dangerous a sport for real amosement. In other respects also the protest of the evangelical ministers of Cincinnati are objectionable, Its arguments are based on premises that are not granted. The main purposes of respectable clube are not "liquor-drinking, card-playing, and other games of chance," but eating and social intercourse. Morsover, the Cincinnati ministers have made their protest rather late in the day, since the new club-house in that city is nearly finished, and it is not adapted for any other purposes than those which its owners had in mind when they contracted for the building.

in mind when they contracted for the building.

Bussia seems to have played a sharp game on the Khan of Khokand and his subjects. She began har operations by seeding an ambassy to see the Khan. Then she marched an army in that direction. England grew alarmed, so much so, indeed, that a Russian General was sent on a special mission to London to assure John Bull that the Bear had no idea of touching Khokand. In the light of our present dispatches, we may be permitted to doubt whether the Bear was not deliberately deceiving the Bull. Cartain it is that when a Russian army got near enough Khokand to strike effectively, a sudden and mysterious insurrection forced the Khan to fice for his life. He was succeeded by another Khokand potentale, and then Khan No. 2 fall vistim to another, insurrection. Neither of the fevoits has had any apparent reason, but it is not an insuedible any

been repaired, work is progressing the indications are that the Bonance years has been in the millions per annum, during the en-

elections, the Republicans have a matter General Assembly of sixteen States Iowa, Kensas, Maine, Masrachaseta, Miunesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Honey Jersey, New York, Ohio, Rhod South Carolina, Vermont, and Wiscon Democrats and Opposition have a the Legislatures of Alabama Arks nia, Connecticut, Delaware, Plos I'llinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Lou land, Mississippi, Missouri, North o ernors and Republican Legislatures A pared with the situation a year since, the licans have gained control of the tions of the direction in which the

A correspondent inquires whether it was lecture of GERALD MASSET or of Julys Bor which caused the Trustees of the First Church to oust the Philosophical So-believe both GERALD MASSET and Juwere concerned in the matter, though latter was mentioned in the official quit. The Society, for its part, recogn spologized for the indecency of Mr. lecture, but it stood by Judge Boorn was cont. At that time Judge Boorn was the lecture of the Society and the lecture of the Soc President of the Society, a characterized by such bree Booms's nor Mr. Massar's lecture a have provoked action by the church but the two together seemed to ind tied state of feeling in the Society

The old question of a special Pri been revived on the Pacific Slo City fire. The Rev. Dr. Con theory must proceed on the assumption God moved Crazy Karz to get full of the and inspired her to kick over the started the fire. At this distance be regarded as a saint.

GEORGE WILLIAM CUETTS, in his leader in the per's Weekly for this week, says of the last distinct that they "show what was not evident and seven months ago, that the Espainians elect the next President. But they cannot a it simply by nominating a candidate who been known as a Republican, nor by simple trusting to the party machinery. They can dit certainty by nominating a man who is hims a platform, and whose candidature would be itself the proof that the highest and meat and quie spirit in the party controlled in consil We agree with the New York Times that the must be new men named—men, that is to see who are not associated and identified with the things that defeated the party last year, as which have alienated so many thousands of its old supporters. old supporters.

The Galveston (Texas) News gravely set that Gen. O. L. Mann's organization of "to box guards." which did such service on set day, was a military organization; that part of the State militia under arms, in by the Governor, and put under the commaj.-Gen, O. L. Mask. So regarding the following quotations from Gen. Mastructions have a most pertentous look.

Each Captain should keep his headquarte contral presented of the ward as much a joint discrete quartle are to be placed by the of cicetion.

The Texas paper, after reading the interto place the armed militiames by the size judges of the election, seriously asks: "approaching the days of a Military ment?" Is Gen. Many prepared to assess

The project of Gov. Theory and his a for the Presidency, to make Kwz, of It Speaker of the next House, encounters to position not only of the Ohio infistice Dec, but of Gov. Hammarzs and his fall who foresee that the fact that Indiana h Speakership would militate against his Dainces') prospects for the nomination. Democratic National Convention and year or the factions for and against Kwz by mising on ex-Gov. Walker, of Virginia though an anti-infistion Democratic Section of the factions for and against Kwz by mising on ex-Gov. Walker, of Virginia though an anti-infistion Democratic sections to the Western Democratic sections to the Western Democratic sections to the will develop arrong suppose a the Southern members.

On a total poll of 172
ans, by the official relief or Broz by a pluralifbemocrat. WEXERLEbarest secured for his 
DMARLES FRANCES ADAS 
he Springfield Republications of the 
Prohibition candidate. While the aggregate hat of last year, the f

It has extended to hat modern degenerac ing of corruption fund the Boston Post, which mising funds to influent and to enlist the lobby et of Congress by whi Beneral of the corps to ir retirement of the pr Since the Chicago 2

he bud the Pre the public has been, as who Courvent is, anyh sublican tells it: Cost to the Elbows of the Mi All because of his h PRANCIS ADAMS two hinted he might supp

HABTRANET'S plus icial returns, is 11,9

J. K. Edsall, Att Lieut. E. H. G

Maj. A. A. Selover. The Hon. R. Fergu Jeff Davis' daught ashier at Memphis. G. W. Hamersley. Mail, is at the Sherma Charles W. Johns Evening Mail, is at the The Hon. John W.

C. D. Gorham, Div Gen. Selby Smyth a. D. C., of England, John C. Gault and A M. & St. P. R. R., and For the benefit of an plain that the name Mr. Henry C. Bowen Plymouth Church, is Chief-Justice Neils is writing a series of a Independent on the ju Josquin Miller of play "stair of stars" from The Rev. W. F. Bea Semple, and Joseph Dill returned from a grand Tremont.

The London Times M. Thiers' rebuke to th live in a state of imby a Republic.

It is now thought the which Gan. Fitz-Henry prove incurable. The Walt Whitman Pounsylvania avenue days ago for the first to still til from paralysis,

It is said that the protein the late Balaklava bandly horrified when a ver bent, proposed the nburg.

Perhaps Mr. Henry words for himself when per, that the collection meet Lord Houghton meet Lord Houghton "was rather remarka emitted than for those The following paragr York Sun, is probably could scarcely hold at teacher of theology in The Rev. Dr. S. M. Hon legical Seminary, has take question: The fourth o abotianed, because under is equally sacred; the Puts nature, and its observe vidual option; and legal sabbath are wrong.

Bismanurel in "teacure" rek isn't sorry

Prance. He is quote ner-table, last month; the chaplain counts for be chally whipped. I poorisy in it, but not I poorisy in it. some of the grea O'Kelley, the Onba
New York Herald, wh
settled down, was reo
"under suabed orders"
his chief delights. He
was permitted to take
point was conceded; h
and twenty-four hours and twenty four hours beived he and his wife Mr. Bennets will find i

himself by any such to HOTEL.

Paimer House—A. T. J. M. L. Griffin, Fond du a. W. S. McMillan, Liverpo b.; J. Prederick, Oakinshin: L. B. Howard, Pittille; T. F. Brown, Toistanton: J. C. Brownley, T. Brown, Alar Mitchel, S. B. Mix. H. Crocker, and I Grand Pacific. Dr. J. C. S. Shekkas, Omaha; S. Mry, W. G. Batca, McMeil, Denver, Ashois; Samuel D. Hinnavaravaravaraverin; J. R. Shianard, Indianapolis; A.; R. F. Thayer, Boake a. M. Man, F. N. Tait, C. Genda, Javinghald; J. D. W. Will, L. Mandalle; Dr. Glassianille, Linkon; O. S. Anderson, Behanard, Deirott; J. S. Shandaraon, Deirott; B. Blower, Seranton.

J. Blower, Seranton.

C. O'llette, Glovered Lock, New York City you will be a served of the control of t

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hilosophical Society. Wa Massey and Judge Boorn

Slope by the Virg d on the assumption that ATE to get full of whishy, kick over the lamp that it this distance from the ETHEUNE and its readers so opinion on the subject, they may condemn Crary cation or dissent. Waster Crary Kate deserves to be incorporated in the calsof the case she can scarcely at.

week, says of the late elecow what was not evident six
go, that the Republicans san
ident. But they cannot do
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Republican, nor by simply
y machinery. They can do
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property and his following, of fact that Indiana had the militate against his (Hzs-for the nomination in the militate against his (Hrzfor the nomination in the
i Convention next year.

Washington special in Trahow on foot for reconciling
i against Kenn by comproWALKER, of Virginia, who,
setten Democrat, is not dissetern Democracy, while it is
velop strong support assess
bers.

ot of the thrilling news that the Buszian army in Gentral om Lake Bugdaily to Tech-vabout to go to Lake Tronal, andly abused in Central Asia.

generating process." To this the Interior man storis, not courteously: "Well, all we have a say is, that we wish those Presbyterian minisers, whoever they are, would whick a few dropen the editor of the Standard." That is not bad to a Presbyterian, is it? Think of comparing the part of the standard of a Presbyterian, is it? THE WHISKY RING.

On a total poll of 172,240 votes, the Republi-na, by the official returns, carry Massachusetts or Rice by a plurality of 4,970 over Gasron, homocrat. Wendell Phillips' rag-money

sy secured for him exactly 301 votes, while kers Prancis Adams, who was nominated by Springfield Republican, but did not confess self a candidate, received 1,774 votes. Baker,

he Prohibition candidate, received 8,965 votes. While the aggregate vote was 18,130 less than hat of last year, the falling off in the Republi-an vote as compared with that of 1874 was but

All because of his having nominated CHARLES

Harrasser's plurality in Pennsylvania, by the scal returns, is 11,945 over Persuand. The

Prohibition vote foots up nearly 10,000.

PERSONAL. ator Fenton will winter in Florida.

J. K. Edeall, Attorney General, is at the

Jeff Davis' daughter is soon to marry a bank

Mail, is at the Sherman. Charles W. Johnson, of the Minneapolis

C. D. Gorham, Division Superintendent P., Pt. W. & C. B. B., is at the Sherman.

Gen. Selby Smyth and the Hon. M. Stapleto A. D. C., of England, are at the Palmer.

John C. Gault and A. V. H. Carpenter, of the M. & St. P. B. B., and W. H. Hines, of Fond du

Lac, are at the fremont.

For the benefit of an inquiring mind we explain that the name "Schurz" is pronounced as

If it were spelled Shoorts.

Mr. Henry C. Bowen, though still belonging to Plymouth Church, is an active member of the Bev. Dr. Storra' congregation.

Chief Justice Neilson, of Bescher-trial fame,

A writer to the Cincinnati Gazette accuses Josquin Miller of Plagiarizing the expression "stair of stars" from Gerald Massey.

The Rev. W. F. Beatty, C. J. Clark, Frank Semple, and Joseph Dilworth, of Pitteburg, just returned from a grand Western hunt, are at the Tamont.

Bismarck isn't sorry at the religious revival in Praces. He is quoted as remarking at his dinhar-table, lest month: "A battalion in which the chaplain counts for more than the Major can be easily whipped. There will be plenty of hyportay in it, but not much fight and service." Such was not the experience of Cromwell; and we believe it is the common rule that a fighting suthusiast is a pretty hard subject to handle. Religious zeal has inspired successful armies in some of the greatest wars that ever were fought.

O'Kelley, the Cuban correspondent of the

pendent on the jury-system.

in gait.

Milwankee, are at the Tremont.

The Hon. John W. Cary and R. Sage, Jr., of

Another St. Louis Gauger Surrenders at Discretion.

Three More Indictments Returned by the Grand Jury of That Burg.

Joyce Threatens Disclosures that Will Startle the Country.

Mr. Douglass Fails to Account Satisfactorily for His Official Negligence.

File Their Recognizances.

Two More Chicago Gaugers

It has extended to the horse-marines also-hat modern degeneracy which leads to the rais-sg of corruption funds for lobbying purposes. The Boston Fost, which has made the discovery, are that the officers of the Marine Corps are pising funds to influence the purchasable press and to collist the lobby to secure a repeal of the set of Congress by which the office of Brigadier-leveral of the corps terminates upon the death is retirement of the present incumbent. The Iniquitous Transactions of These Parties Duly Tabulated.

ST. LOUIS.

Since the Chicago Times announced that the sent of the election in Pennsylvania nipped in he bad the Presidential aspirations of Costvent, he public has been, as it were, all agog to know who Costvent is, anyhow. The Springfield Republican tells it: Costvent is is "a first cousin to the Elbows of the Mincio." St. LOUIS.

ANOTHER SURRENDER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicage Tribuna.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 11.—The case against John A. Mesd, one of the indicted ex-Gaugers, charged with certifying to false returns, was to have been tried to-day, but the defendant obvi-PAINCES ADAMS two or three times, and then hinted he might support Thiden, the New Haven Palladium calls Sam Bownes the "editorial ated the necessity of a trial by announcing his desire to withdraw his plea of not guilty hereto desire to withdraw his plea of not guilty hereto-fore made, and enter a plea of guilty. The plea was ordered to be recorded, and sentence as in other like cases was suspended and Mead went away to wait for the sword of justice. Shortly afterwards the Grand Jury came into court and returned three indictments, one of which was against a member of the Whisky court and returned three indictments, one of which was against a member of the Whisky Ring, but who the defendant is has not trans-spired, though it is certain that he resides in St. Louis, and therefore cannot be any of the Washington people. So much leaked out in consection with the revenue frauds.

PUBLIC EXCITEMENT

consection with the revenue frauda.

TORLIO EXCITEMENT

was as great to-day as it his been at any time since the opening of whisky war, though the extended of their fellow-sincers in St. Louis, plead guilty, and then reoder their rials unnecessary. If they should do so it would greatly simplify the matter, and be a great the prevent of the property of the street gossip. In the absence of authentic news, however, one or two of the morming papers have gone to manufactiring stories, and these preserve popular interest. The first property of the street gossip is the prevention in particular, that it is almost an these preserve popular interest. The armore the presention in a secomplishing in the way of actual or prospective indictments. It is rumored to-night that the party who was included to-day is a prominent Democratic politician of this city, but the rumor is not authentic of enough to justify the mentioning his name.

George Bronson, the obstraperous witness, and the presental property of the state of the stories and the presental in the prospection of the St. Louis distillers ran their business. Bronson is the state of the stories and the street of the stories of the street of the stories of the street of the stre

M. Thiers' rebuke to those who say France will live in a state of isolation as long as she is ruled It is now thought that the mental disease with which Gas. Fitz-Henry Warren is afflicted will prove incurable. The patient is in a retreat for the insane at Hartford, Conn. Wait Whitman made his appearance on Pennsylvania avenue in Washington, a few tays ago for the first time in three years. He is still ill from paralysis, and very lame and slow

It is said that the professional toast-master at the late Balakiava banquet in London was greatly borrified when a veteran, on "reconciliation" bent, proposed the health of the Duchess of Edinburg.

Perhaps Mr. Henry C. Bowen speaks a few words for himself when he says, in his newspaper, that the collection of editors invited to meet Lord Houghton by Mr. Cyrus W. Field "was rather remarkable for those who were smitted than for those who were present."

The following paragraph, taken from the New York Sun, is probably erroneous. Dr. Hopkins sould scarcely hold such views and remain a teacher of theology in the Presbyterian Church: The Bev. Pr. S. M. Hopkins, of the Auburn Theological Saminary, has taken this view of the Sabbath question: The fourth commandment as a law is shotished, because under the New Testament all time is aqually accred; the Furitan Sabbath was Jewish in its aqually accred; the Furitan Sabbath was Jewish in its aqually accred; the Furitan Sabbath was Jewish in its aqually accred; the Furitan Sabbath was Jewish in its admittant option; and lagal enactments regarding the sabbath are wrong.

Bismarck isn't sorry at the religious revival in

guilty now on sober second thought regret, and would withdraw their plea of guilty if it were possible. The report which has gained currency to the effect that the District-Attorney here has received very strict instructions to insist on the severest penalties known to the law in every case where defendants have pleaded guilty has evidently excited an uneasy feeling on the part of those who adopted that policy, relying upon the elemency and magnanimity of the Government.

WASHBURN

with his secret service force is here and very quietly at work, it is supposed, on the double mission of ferreting out evidence in the counterfeiting business and keeping a watchful eye on certain uncertain distillers whom it is thought necessary to shadow.

The Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees will arrive here to-morrow morning to consuit with his clients. William McKee and Maguire, who have engaged him for their defense on the whisky indictments pending againgt them. Several St. Lo uis attorneys will be associated with Mr. Voorhees. Neither McKee nor Maguire will plead guilty. Their preparations for defense will be of the most elaborate character and their fight before the jury bold and desperate.

MUCH TALK CONCENNING JOYCE.

There is a good deal said about Joyce here, and it seems to be a settled opinion that, if he can make favorable terms, he will tell more than has ever yet been told about the Whisky Ring. It is reported—whether truthful or not of course cannot be known—that the District-Attorney, several days ago, at the request of the Grand Jury, informed the Attorney-General that it was impossible to get at the bottom of the revenue frauds without the evidence of Joyce, and suggesting that overtures be made to Joyce, offering a pardon, or, at least, a very light punishment, if he would divulge all the facts in his possession. It is said that Secretary Bristow has a reged the President to make terms with Joyce, and that the President to make terms with Joyce, and that the President to make terms with Joyce, and that the President rel

JEFFERSON CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 11.—There are unmistakable evidences that Col. Joyce, the wounded gladiator, is weakening, and there is a general behief that he will, within a very short time, divulge all be knows, and especially if he can be assured of generous treatment from the Government. Your correspondent has been shown a note written by Joyce to a friend here in which he uses the expression: "I intend to spead soon, and to speak so loud that

THE WHITE-HOUSE WILL SHAKE from dome to base." The Grand Jury at St. Louis, through the District-Attorney, have represented that it is of vital importance to get Joyce's testimony, and it is asserted that strong efforts are being made to get such promises of elemency from the Government as will induce Joyce to talk. Joyce's intimation, however, that his testimony will affect parties connected with the White House may have the effect to prevent a very lenient consideration of his cass.

\*\*EBS. JOYCE.\*\*

A very curious fact came to light to-day con-

letter of his wife is a part of his plan to arouse sympathy. In contravention of this story of poverty, it is stated that she is now in possession of at least \$15,000 or \$20,000 worth of diamonds recently presented her by her husband. Mrs. Jovce was an emplove of Mr. Spinner in the Treasury Department at Washington when she married Col. Joyos, and is an accomplished lady and a noble wife.

Joyca, and is an accomplished lady and a noble wife.

MANY REPORTS

are in circulation here concerning the Whisky Ring. The name of the Hon. Henry T. Blow, lately deceased, is freely mentioned. There are several creditable individuals here who say that they know it to be a fact that at least two members of the Republican State Executive Committee received large sums of money from the Whisky Ring on the score of campaign funds.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

New York, Nov. 11.—A special dispatch from Washington, dated Nov, 11, to the Evening Post of this city, says that a private letter received here from St. Louis, written by a gentleman who is in a position to know, says that Col. John A. Joyce, the leading spirit of the Whisky Ring, and who is now in jail at Jefferson City awaiting a decision on a motion to grant him a new trial, has indicated his willingness to turn State's evidence and make a complete exposure of the inside work of the Whisky Ring, together with the names of all persons connected with it. The writer says if Joyce goes before the Grand Jury that the indictment of several persons living in Washington, including one or more officers whose names have not yet appeared anywhere as being connected with the Ring, will follow.

THE INDICTED PARTIES. Special Dispotch to The Chicago Tribune.
MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 11.—The exciteme naturally growing out of a close and hotly-con-tested election for Governor and other State officers has diverted public attention somewhat from the whisky cases now being tried in Mil-Governor of Wisconsin, the official count will soon determine, and Judge Drummond's Court will soon decide upon the guilt or innocence of certain persons that have been indicted for de-frauding the Government in the manufacture and sale of crooked whisky. Collector Erskine has been tried already for neglect of duty, and acquitted and the case of Moeller, a Gauger, charged with making false returns and conspiracy to cheat the Government, has been before the Court for a week. It seems to be the policy of the Government attorneys to try the Government's unfaithful servants first, and the distillers after wards, hoping perhaps, that the whisky rascale will follow the example of their fellow-sinners will follow the example of their fellow-sinners in St. Louis, plead guilty, and then render their trials unnecessary. If they should do so it would greatly simplify the matter, and be a great saving of expenses all round. That the Ring at Milwankee was quite as deep in the "crocked" business as the St. Louis or Chicago Ring, there is no reasonable room for a doubt, except that the average Milwankee racad is a few grades below the Chicago specimen in consequence of the lack of brains and the general aptitude for wick-edness.

tween Callender and Roelle, Junker & Co., the object being to put a large quantity of spirits on the market without paying the Government tax.

also a Gauger, was brought in and gave bail in \$7,000 to answer an indictment found against him. Clark Lipe was accepted as surety.

The allegations against Watson are that be, having gauged certain packages of liquor, made a false return of the results to the Revenue Orfice by which the Government was defrauded. For instance, he gauged a certain cask for Golesch & Eastman, March 27, and returned the contents at 41.50 gallons, when in reality the package contained 84.66 gallons. The statements against Watson, when tabulated, are as follows:

little matters disposed of before the seizures are investigated.

CABRAGE RTAN.

United States Commissioner Hoyne had M. R., alnas "Cabbage", Byan before him yesterday afternoon on a charge of selling liquor without license from the Government. Ryan's place was at 174 West Madison street, and it has changed hands so often that a number of cases of violation of the law have arisen. Byan is jointly charged with H. Neuberger in this case, and also in another with a man named Stewart. Both will be further inquired into this morning.

EX-COMMISSIONER DOUGLASS.

THE GHOSTS OF SCANDALOUS NONFRASANCES THAT
NOW HAUNT HIS REPUTATION.
Spenal Dispatch to The Chicago Tribusa.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 11.—Ex-Commission-Douglass is a little lame in his explanation the reason why he did not make more progress

the reason why he did not make more progress in the work of detecting and breaking up the Whisky Bing. He admits that he received special information from a St. Louis lawyer concerning the frands, but says, furthermore, that he sent an agent to St. Louis to inquire into the matter, who found the lawyer had no tangible evidence. He also says that he sent three Special Agents, Yaryan, Brashear, and Gavett, to St. Louis to inquire into the matter, who found the lawyer had no tangible evidence. He also says that he sent three Special Agents, Yaryan, Brashear, and Gavett, to St. Louis together, to work up the frands, but that they met with no success. Here his memory seems to be at fault. So far from failing to get at any frands, Mr. Yaryan presented a report to Mr. Douglass furnishing ample evidence of fraud, in November. 1872, and volunteered to go to St. Louis and proceed with the investigation. He urged the Commissioner to go on with the matter, but Mr. Douglass was disinclined to avail himself of the services of Mesers. Yaryan and Gavett, and suppressed their report, filing it away with the indorsement: "They request verbally through Brashear that no action be taken on this report until they report further." Mr. Yaryan was then ordered to New Orleans, and this special agent. Brashear, was most back to Mr.

Lonis by Douglass and blackmailed the whishy men to the amount of \$40,000. Brashear is now in Europe, where he has fied for safety. It appears, from these facts, that Brashear deceived Douglass, or made use of him, but it is wholly incorrect to say that there was not sufficient evidence of the frauds before him at any time during the last two years of his official term to warrant him in making the same issue with the whisky thieves that has since been made with them since his retirement. The truth is, that Brashear was backed up by the influence of a late Cabinet officer, and so scrongly supported by him that Douglass did not dare to remove him, and, even after proof positive had been placed before him that Brashear was a thief and a blackmailer, he continued to employ him, and commissioned him to go back to St. Louis and deal with the whishy frauds. Affidavits were placed before Mr. Douglass demonstrating beyond question Brashear's intimate relations with the Ring, and yet, in obedience to the wishes of the ex-Cabinet officer referred to, retained him in office and allowed him to continue to betray the Government. If all the attainable evidence is produced it will be proved that Mr. Douglass was fully cognizant of the Ring, and failed because he was too timid to take the necessary steps to break it up. Ne doubt has ever been thrown upon his honesty, but the political influence which put him in office and kept him there were themselves so contaminated that any earnest effort for reform involved his catting loose from all his chief political friends, and this he was, for special reasons, unwilling to do.

Opecial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna. CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 11.—Not a little excitem is felt over the report of Col. Minn's probable indictment by the St. Louis Grand Jury for neglect of duty in ousting out offenders against the Revenue law. All hope that Dan, who is an old Cairoite, will come out of the whole affair without the smell of crooked spirits on his garments.

CINCINNATI

CINCINNATI.
THE INDICTMENT OF BECTIFIERS AND ABVENUE OFFICIALS.
Cincinnati Gazette, Nov. 11.
The session of the late United States Grand Jusy was long, very long; yesterday's proceed-ings in the Circuit Court, too, showed that it had been extremely fruitful. A very large number of indicaments were found, some of them of ber of indictments were found, some of them of very interesting tenor to the public. The first insight into them was offered yesterday morn-ing, when a number of rectifiers, several ex-daugers, an ex-Postmaster, and several other parties were arraigned before Judge Swing on the various charges made by the indictments. All were on hand with their bondsmen, and the great amount of business was transacted with unusual dispatch. The most interesting of the

great amount of business was transacted with unusual dispatch. The most interesting of the indictments, in view of the present excitement on the whisky frauds, were those found against several of the Internal Revenue Department who officiated as Gaugers and Inspectors in the establishments in which the frauds are alleged to have been committed.

The offenses for which the indictments have been found were committed within the past year, and in each case were mentioned at the time of the seizure. In no case is there auxiting like a stupendous fraud, but the District Attorney and his assistants have a habit of looking at a case from so many different standpoints, and understand so well how to take care of a Grand Jury, that a single doubtful transaction, when elaborated and developed in an indictment, swells into a dozen counts. So it is in these cases. The charges against the firms of Howe & Hubbell, Henry H. Hamilton, Amann & Co., and W. T. Marshall were estated substantially in the newspaper press when their respective establishments were seized. There are a few new developments, however, in each case—the results of the paper press when their respective establishments were seized. There are a few new developments, however, in each case—the result of the thorough investigation to which the alleged fraudulent transactions were submitted. All of these men, including Lewis A. Logan, George J. Leininger, and William C. Williams, the three ex-Gaugers whose spheres of duty were in the houses of the indicted rectifiers, were arraigned yesterday, entered pleas of not gailty, gave bond in the sum of \$2,500 on each indictment, and were released. The charges on which the various parties were arraigned were as follows:

Henry H. Hamilton, indicted in seventeen separate counts, charging him with neglecting to enter shipments of spirits in the book furnished by the Government for that purpose; for making false entries in said book; for adding in the concealment of 500 barrels of spirits on which the tax had not been made, and which had been removed from the producing distillery; for falsely and unlawfully executing a notice of intention to rectify; for putting false inspection brands on alcohol packages shipped, and neglecting to have certain spirits gauged.

Lewis A. Logan, who was a Gauger at the house of Hamilton up to the time of his arrest last summer, is indicted in ten counts for neglecting to perform his duties as such revenue officer in these particulars: In falsely reporting that the stamps on packages of spirits dumped had been destroyed; the second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth counts apecify the same offense in different transactions therein set out; the seventh and eighth counts charge Logan with having unlawfully made false entries on the book known as the rectifier's stub book, thereby keeping the Government authorities in ignorance

in different transactions therein set out; the seventh and eighth counts charge Logan with having unlawfully made faise entries on the book known as the rectifier's stnb book, thereby keeping the Government authorities in ignorance of the number of gallons of spirits shipped, and the last two charge him with having neglected to see the rectifier's stamp destroyed on spirits shipped by wholesais liquor dealers.

Hamilton and Logan are then jointly indicted for conspiring to defraud the United States, the charge being that the overt acts specified in the indictments against each party were committed through the countrance of both. On this joint indictment the two men were compelled to give additional bonds in the sum of \$2,500 cach.

Edmund Amann, Anthony Amann, and Daniel Amann were indicted in ten counts for neglecting to make entriés in Government books, removing and concealing distilled spirts on which the tax had not been paid, and siding and abetting in their removal and concealment, and for giving false notice of intention to rectify.

William C. Williams, cr-Gauger, is indicted for neglect of duty in that he failed to see stamps destroyed and barrels emptied; that he made opportunity for fraud by neglecting to see those acts done in Amann's house, and that he made and signed false certificates that he had seen them. The Amanns and Williams were also indicted for conspiracy to defraud in the particulars set out in the separate indictments.

Robert Howe, and B. Wake Hubbell, rectifiers, were arraigned for failing to make entries in the books furnished by the Government; for frandulently removing, concealing, and aiding and abetting; in frandulently removing and concealing distilled spirits on which the tax had not been paid, and for giving false notice of intention to rectify.

George J. Leininger, who was Gauger at the house of Howe & Hubbell for conspiracy to defraud the United States in these particulars: For not seeing the barrels emptied and stamps destroyed; for making opportunities for fraud, and mak

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—M. De Bebian, the agent in this city of the Transatiantic Steamship Company, has received the following dispatch from Havre, France, in regard to the accident to the steamship Ville de Paris, of which exaggerated reports have been circulated:

The injury was slight, and no one was hurt. The passengers were landed at noon. The ship is safely in port. She had struck the quay with her how.

(Signed)

in port. She had struck the quay with her bow.

(Signed)

(Signed)

Havre, Nov. 11.—Steamship Ville de Paris remains in the eame position. It is impossible to proceed to the operation of docking, owing to the continuance of the gale. Preparations are making to discharge her cargo.

Antwarp, Nov. 11.—Steamship Switzerland, from New York, has arrived.

New York, has arrived.

New York, has arrived.

New York, has arrived.

London, Nov. 11.—Steamship Prussian, from Montreal, and Dakota, from New York, have arrivedout.

ARANNAS LEGISLATURE.

LITTLE Bock, Ark., Nov. 11.—The Senate today, with but one negative vots, passed an
act authorizing the State Board of Finance to
hypothecate the bonds of the State as security for
money. An act was also passed increasing the
rate of taxation to meet the principal and interest of any sum that may be borrowed.

ARKANSAS LEGISLATURE.

THANKSGIVING IN WISCONSIN.

Special Despotes to The Chicago Tribuna.

Madison, Wha, Nov. 11.—Gov. Taylor has issued a proclamation, which will appear to-morrow, designating Nov. 25 as a day of thanker-civing.

FOREIGN.

Exciting Debate in the French A bly on the Electoral Bill.

Provisions for Voting by Arrondissements.

Synopsis of the Papal Note to the Spanish Government,

Ten Persons Killed by a Mine Explosion in Belgium.

The Great Powers in Full Accord on the Eastern Question,

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—The lobbies, floor, and galleries, of the Assembly were crowded to-day, and great excitement was manifested over the debate on the electoral bill. M. Ricard, Moder-

and great excitement was manifested over the debate on the electoral bill. M. Ricard, Moderate Republican, opened the discussion. He stigmatized voting by arrondussement as an attack on universal suffrage. He declared that M. Buffet having endeavored to retain the Prefects of the Empire, now, because he repudlates the majority which voted the Constitution of Feb. 25, wishes to re-establish the electoral system of the Empiral de liste, which will preserve the alliance formed on the 25th February.

M. Dufuire, Minister of Justice, replied, saying the Government will not accept at the next elections all who voted for the Constitution. The Government will say to them, "Thank you for voting the Constitution, but we require more your Republic is not ours. You will not have our confidence or our vote." This declaration caused an uproar of denunciation and dissent on the left of the Chamber. M. Gambetta said: The sorutin de itsie is the only method of uniting the energies of all. We must no longer proclaim our disunion to Europe. The Ministry opposes the scratin de itsie, because it is afraid of universal suffrage. By the arrondussement system men like Thiers and Dufaure will be defeated if they are against the Government. Loyal officials will be able to warp the suffrage. A vote was then taken by means of secret ballot, and resulted in favor of the Government, standing 357 years to 326 nays. The Government did not make the matter a Cabinet question.

CHURCH AND STATE.

THE PAPAL NOTE TO THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, NOV. II.—The note of the Vatican in reoly to that of Spain treats the Spanish question from the standpoint of religion and principles of the concordat, which it says must not be departed from. The Vatican does not desire to embarrase the new Spanish Government. It particularly wishes to assist it, but only by such means as would be truly efficacious, and which would not permit the rupture of that sacred tie which has always been the glory of Spain. Religious unity, which it is now sought to banish, cannot impede the development of civilization, but is, on the contrary, its true beacon. It is the daily of the Papacy to combat, not civilization, which is brought forward merely as a pretext, but the corruption invading the hearts of nations. In persisting upon the ground asserted, the Papacy believes it residers great service, not only to the Spanish Government, but to all Spain. The conduct of the Papal Nunccio and of the Vatican must be regarded from this point of view, but if Spain, moved by supreme necessity, wishes to draw up an understanding on the same principles under another form, the Papacy is open to negotiation, with the object of introducing acceptable modifications into the concordat. After feach one has declared its views, it is to be seen how far the Vatican can accept the draft of the new Constitution.

In conclusion, the Vatican accepts the declaration of the Spanish Government that it is desirous of coming to an understanding, and estates that instructions to negotiate have been given the Nuncio at Madrid.

BELGIUM. SERAING, Belgium, Nov. 11.—An explosion of fre-damp occurred in the Marialiaye colliery o-day. Ten persons were killed and 100 hurt.

THE EASTERN QUESTION. THE GRANT FOWERS IN ACCORD.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 11.—The Golos "newspaper" says of the recent article in the Gazette that it confirms the peaceful sentiments and universal agreement of the great Powers on the Turkish question.

THE GRAND VIZIER ILL.

CONSTANTINOPIL, Nov. 11.—The Grand Vizier is seriously ill.

BULGARIA.

The present political state of affair

The present political state of unexplosions in Bulgaria.

REREBOOTINA PARTITIONED OFF.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Porte has ordered the Districts of Trebigne, Biletz, and Piva to be detached from Herzegovina, and organized as a separate department, which will be pisced under an Armenian-Greek Governor.

CREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Liverpool antumn oup, to-day, was won by Activity, beating nine-teen other horses.

teen other horses.

WIND AND FLOOD.

The weather in England and France during the past week has been very stormy. Heavy and almost incessant rains have fallen, and many parts of both countries are flooded. Vast tracts are threatened by rising rivers.

N'CLOSKEY.

DURLIN, NOV. 11.—Cardinal McCloskey assisted at the Commencement of the Catholic University to-day. He was presented with an address, to which he replied that the establishment of a Catholic University here was an example for America and all other countries.

HOLLAND.

THE QUEEN'S HEALTH IMPROVING.
THE HAGUE, Nov. 11.—The Queen of the Netherlands, who has been suffering from fever, is now slowly improving. SPAIN.

SOLDIERS FOR OURA.

CADIE, Nov. 11.—Eight hundred soldiers sailed for Cuba yesterday, and 500 more are preparing to embark.

CHINA. BEANGEAL, Nov. 11.—The British Commissioners left Hankous, for Yurnan, on the 5th inst.

BRAZIL.

GNAZIL.

CONVICTED RISHOTS PARDONED—THE EMPEROR
LEAVES THE COUNTEY AND TURNS OVER THE
GOVERNMENT TO ULTRAMONTANE BULE.

Noe For Times.

RIO DE JANGERO, Sept. 29.—In Brazil the preeminent jurisdiction of the law of the Empire
over ecclesiastical law was clearly exemplified
in the conviction and imprisonment of the Bishops of Pars and Pernambuco. The facts of the
case may, in resume, be briefly stated: In the
year 1872, the Capuchin Bishop of Pernambuco,
Friar Vital d'Oliveria, issued an order to one of
the numerous religious benevolent sociaties of
the principal city of his Bishopric, ordering the
immediate expulsion of all Freemasous in their
membership. This order the benevoleut and
clerically and politically loyal Brotherhood refused to obey. At this, his sublime Excellency
the Bishop became furious, and anathemized the
Order, forbidding them entrance to the Church.
The Brotherhood appealed to the Emperor for the
removal of the episopal interdict, and the Minister of the Empire—a cousin, by the way, of the
Bishop—was ordered to compal the Bishop to
recall or revoks the order preventing the offending brothers from the privilege of the Church.
The stubborn Capuchin refused to obey this
merely political creer, alleging as a reason for
his refusal, the superior orders of his Holiness
the Pope. This conflict of jurisdiction could
only be settled in one way. The Bishop was
arrested, tried before the Supreme Tribunal of
Justice, convicted, and sentenced to four reas'
imprisonment at hard labor. The Bashop of
Pars, who had offended in a like manner, was
also tried, convicted, and sentences. In the
whole length and breached in the substence. In the
whole length and breached of the land the course
of the Coonell was sustained and eloquently viriducted, and every Brazilian citizen priced himself en the decided position his Government had
taken in the matter.

A gial, dangeler of the Empero.

Conde d' Ba, under the Jesuitical influence of Mgr. Breese determines that all so nobly achieved shall be undone. She utters vows that, until the Bishops are released, she will make herself perpetually miserable, and, with an energy and industry worthy of a better motive, she, barefoot and unattended, proceeds to the sprinkling and sweeping, with ordinary cornbroom, of all the churches in the neighborhood of her residence. It is pitiful! It produces an impression on the Emperor: the two Jesuitical Senators, Tracavias and Mendes d'Almaida, work upon his paternal feelings, and at last he stretches the power invested in his Imperial right, and, not only releases the Bishops, but pardons their offenses. Naturally, Brazil feels humiliated. The unofficial press of the country cries out in double-leaded editorials, and one, not a unusually mercurial journal, asserts that the Emperor has taken the first step toward his abdication. And, pending the excitement consequent upon this act, the Emperor decides upon absenting himself from the country for a period of eighteen months, leaving the reins of government in the hands of the Princess,—virtually handing it over to Ultramontane rule. There are few citizens who do not share in the general condemnation of the action of the Emperor in handing it over to Ultramontane rule. There are few citizens who do not share in the general condemnation of the action of the Emperor in deserting his post at this most inopportune and critical period, when, besides the exciting political questions agitating the country, great dissatisfaction, to the verge of actual forcible resistance, is evinced against the working of the new recruiting law, and the experiment of introducing new electoral machinery is on the eve of being tried.

THE KING AND THE ULTRANONTANES.

BERLIN, Oct. 24.—The King of Bavaria has reced his letter to his Fremier, in which he ordered his letter to his Fremier, in which he expresses full confidence in the present Cabinet, to be printed on placards and posted up in every town the of Kingdom. Nine thousand copies have been printed in pursuance of this order.

KAISKRISTAUTERN, Bavaria, Oct. 28.—A very numerously-attended public meeting was held here yesterday, at which a resolution was adopted expressing joy and gratitude for the words with which the King replied to the address of the Ultramontaine Deputies and the proffered resignation of the Ministers. The resolution also promises fidelity to His majesty and strong support to the Cabinet.

The Town Council of Neustadt sent a telegram yesterday to the King, thanking His Majesty for his conduct.

Paris, Oct. 27.—The Bavarian Chamber, according to the Allgemeire Zenfung, will be convende early in January, and will not be dissolved unless, by rejecting the financial measures of the Government, it proves that a legislative deadlock is inevitable.

GERMANY. OPENING OF THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

GERMANY.

OPENING OF THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

BRELIN, Oct. 27.—The session of the Imperial German Parliament was opened shortly after 2 o' lock this afternoon in the White Hall of the Royal Castle by Herr von Delbruck, President of the Imperial Chancellery. The galleries were filled, but the Court box was uncocupied. In the box assigned to the diplomatic body there were culy a low foreign attaches, and of the members of Parlament about eighty were absent. The members of the Federal Council entered with Herr von Delbruck at their head, and took their places out the left of the throne, which was veiled. Herr von Delbruck proceeded to read the speech from the throne in the name of the Emperor. After announcing the introduction of several bills, it concluded as follows:

In Alsace-Lorraina, as in the whole Empire, a review of the Peace of Frankfort justifies the expression of astifaction at the progress of interior development and the consolidation of our good relations with foreign countries. If, notwithstanding this, there is a stagnation in trade, it is not in the power of the Government or remedy the evil, which certainly is not caused by any want of security in the political state of affairs or apprahention respecting the maintenance of pace. Since inst year and at this day the continued preservation of peace is, so far as human judgment can pronounce, more assured than at any time during the twenty years preceding the reconstruction of the German Empire. Irrespective of the absence of any discernible reason for a disturbance of the peace, a firm will in which the Emperor knows himself to be at one with friendly Monarchs, tagether with the identity of the wishes and interests of the people, suffice for its preservation.

Those powers whose union at a former period during the present century conferred the blessings of peace upon Enrope for many years still uphoid it, supported by the assent of their peoples.

The cordial reception of the Emperor by the King and people of Italy strengthens the conviction that the

BRIGHAM YOUNG UNDER ARREST. How He Is Guarded at His Own

Salt Lais Tribuss, Oct 31.

Our reporter called upon Brigham Young's bodyguard yesterday to interview them. They were found at the gate of the harem smoking their cigars with an air of complacency that showed their occupation was congenial with their temperaments.

temperaments.

Reporter—How do Brigham's people treat you?

Deputy—They show us every attention. Bishop Sharp calls every hour to see how Brigham is getting on, and seems very anxious that we shall treat the "President" well. Sharp ordered a box of cigars to be sent to us this morning. They send us grapes, and offer to wine and dine us. Dr. Young and all the nurses treat us very well. Some of Brigham's wives try to stare us out of countenance, but the cheek of the Marshah's office is equal to the gap-seed of the harem. At our suggestion, Bishop sharp and Dr. Young went to Marwell and saised that the order requiring us to enter the sick-room every hour during the night be revoked. The request was granted, and thereafter everyhody settled down to a due recognition of the circumstances as they really are. On retiring last might Dr. Young promised us that none but the nures should be allowed to come into the room multimorning. We occupied the next room.

R.—Do you know how the prisoner slept last might?

D.—His physician said that he was quite restless, and did not sleep at all until morning.

R.—Have you seen him to-day?

D.—Yes ; when he woke up early in the foremon we went into his room and told him that it was necessary to see that his body was their, and could be taken if required. He was all wrapped up like an old woman, and gased at us from under his nightcap without saying a word; out after feaving the apartment he called us back into the room and said: "You are not content with my staying here, why I will come out and sleep with you. When I get well I will go to the Penitentiary with you, too."

R.—What persons are permitted to see him?

D.—Marshal Maxwell modified his orders by instructing us to conduct affairs as seemed fit, so in addition to his phyncian and nurse we allow the members of the family perfect liberty to come and go.

R.—Has any one elge tried to see him?

D.—Yes, sir; Aposities Cannon and Taylor walked up to the church historian's office, opposities to Brigham's resoluted, will be subsided directly to Brigham's resoluted, will be subsided directly

PATENT SUIT.
DEFROIT, Mich., Nov. 11.—It is understed that
the Pulmer Palese Car Company is about to

commence suit against Wagner and the Mich Central to restrain the latter from using the ventions of Pullman. Eminent counsel, inc ing Senator Conking, of New York, Ashley P of Detroit, and D. Darwin Hughes, of G. Rapids, have been retained by the Pull Commence.

THE TURF.

The Prospective Great Race in Calb-fornia.

San Francisco, Nov. 11.—Pools have been solling on the great race throughout the after noon and evening at the following averages. Rutherford, \$200, \$250, \$250, \$2,000, \$1,000 Springbok, \$215, \$285, \$255, \$2,850, \$990; Will Idle, \$100, \$150, \$150, \$1,000, \$350; the field \$115, \$150, \$150, \$1,225, \$395. The selling was very brisk and the interest great. The hotel are filling up. The horses are in excellent con dition. Weather is favorable and the track first

MR. SPRINGER'S MUNIFICENCE. bas offered to give an additional \$20,000 towards building a music hall, on condition that the \$40,000 still lacking to complete the full amount necessary be subscribed within three days. This makes Mr. Springer's gift amount to \$145,000

THE WARD WILL CASE. Special Dispatch to The Categoo Tribuns.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 11.—The jury in the Ward will case has been called in twice to-day, but nothing in the way of a verdict has yet been reached, and the Court adjourned till to-morrow

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune,
East Santyaw, Mich., Nov. 11.—The Titts
wassee Boom Company closed operations for
season to-day. About 310,000,000 feet were in
d this season, against 34,000,000 last year. Fl
80,000,000 to 100,000,000 feet fre in the boot

DRESS GOODS!

Field, Leiter STATE & WASHINGTON-STS.

gant assortment of above goods they have ever shown. The line comprises all the most "recherche" novelties, as well as the usual standards, that have made their appearance this fall.

They invite special attention to selections that they have made for

**Dresses** 

For street and house wear, in Wool, Silk and Wool, and Silh Brocades, Mattelasses, Spitzbergs Knickerbockers, Sicilian Camel

Hair, &c. In "Tartan and Cloth Colored

They have taken extra p making selections, and would cal particular attention to these good as they are a "new thing" and very desirable for Ladies' Circular

DRY GOODS, &c.

SAVE MONEY!

BY SURCHASING THEIR

DRY GOODS SHAY, FRENCH & CO.,

. 84 and 86 State-st.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. HOTEL.

Great Central Hotel, Cor. Market and Washington-sts.

PERMANENT BOARDERS

At \$7 to \$12 Per Week. Passenger Elevator running from 6 a.m. to 13 p. m.

J. APPLETON WILSON, Proprietor.

STOVES.

If you want anything in the line of Shoves, ensures the "New Superb Parior," if Superb Ranga," with Elevated Gloses, and "Superb Cook Stove." You will find the largest essertment and lowest prices in the city. JOHN D. MACLEAN 308 STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

DISSOULTION NOTICES. DISSOLUTION. The copartnership herescores existing between Hunry W. Herest and Rison T. Wright, under the fit name of "The Howst Screw Wrench Company, this day dissolved by mutual consent. Hunry Howst onceases to all the assets of mid Company, assets the liability thereof.

11

the Vanderbilt Ring.

ow the Putting Up of Rates Will Affect the Country.

The Produce Markets Rather More Active, but Irregular.

Provisions Unsettled --- Wheat and Corn Firmer.

Grain Receipts Light, and More More

FINANCIAL

While this is true of the ten months already passed, and while it will hold equally so far Novemen, the agreement of the four great Eastern raiswy lines to pool their earnings and advance freights on wheat to 36c per bu, and on corn to about 31c, as toos as mytgasion closes, has a discouraging look for the winter months. From Yanderball and his confederate, Tom Scott, nothing better was to be expected. Their extortions forced farmers, not 200 miles from Chicago, within the past three years, to turn their corn for fuel; but that the

should join in that rascally combination seems at fire passing strange. A knowledge of its past and recentatory may help meterally to a right understanding pasting strange. A knowledge of its past and recent hattery may belp materially to a right understanding of the subject. Years ago, after it land gone through its first failure, as all railways do, it fell into the hands of the City of Baltimore and some half-dozen or more of ste leading capitalists. The city had twelve and the stockholders thirteen Directors. All interested in it were still more interested in the prosperity of Baltimore. After making satisfactory dividends, the profits were used to extend the road Westward, or placed in a sinking fund to meet outstanding obligations. The road was built very cheaply for money, if was managed in the interest of its owners, its stock account represented only about \$52,000 per mile, while the wastered stocks of the New York lines call for from Stocks to an about the and hance it can do values at calculate the New York lines call for from ploade to the angles per mile, and succe it can do business and make money on a freight and passenger tariff at least-one-third less than its New York competitors. For nearly two years it has given the West reasonable freights, and had it remained true to the uncreated the West and that of Bahtimore hat sity would have soon found theelf a most formidable rival of New York, and grown space, standing proudly in that regard elongside of Chicago. By what infatuation, therefore, have the managers of that road bein instanced to appose their own city, and run it in the interests of New York? This is probably the true reason: " Within the less few months these managers of

ticed by these railway sharks, and, though beaten at first, the people in the end will be sure to triumph.

If has the means to hold its farm products, if these exteriorisonic freight charges are enforced, till navigation opens. The speciate of empty cars for a few weeks may open the eyes of even these railway swindlers to a realizing sense of their folly. Their extertions will insure the early completion of the Grand Trunk Railway to this city. It will also hasten the early opening of the enlarged Welland Canal, when the West will have the best of reasons to thank a kind Providence that Vandertifit cannot control Canada, and New York, and Baltimore as well; will have abundant lime is repent that they have encouraged and protected a lot of railway raseals who have resined their thus sees.

As this combination is sure to have a most depressing effect upon business of all kinds, and especially on that of the banks, for months to come, it is anxiously discussed on all sides, and most cordially condemned by all our cities is. It will raise a storm before which even railway sharpers will be likely to quali before they get through with it. It is noticed with satisfaction that the New York Herald, and other great Eastern journals who have not the fear of the railway rings before their eyes, are copping with approbation the warming of Tan Tansaran on this al-important subject. The whole press and people of the country should cry out against the extertionists, and some means can be devised to break the milmones combinations formed expressly to rob the people during the coming winter.

oming winter.

BUSINESS AT THE BANKS

The without any considerable change. In general it may be said to be quiet, though of large proportions.

Cankers have abundant means to satisfy the wants of sustomers. Discount rates, as usual, 10 per cent and

16.18 per cent.

The exchange market is working easier. Most sales between banks were made at 330 per \$1,000 premium, 50me few parcels were probably obtained at par. There is an upinion pretty generally expressed that it must be the party of the party

The bank clearings were \$4,200,000,	rol .
FOREIGN EXCHANGE.	
Sterling	488
Paris 522	618%
Germany 94 Switzerland 522	508
Holland	
Belgium.	
Swellen	
Austria	
GOVERNMENT, BONDS.	
But	-
Onited States 6s of '81	122%
Inited States 5-30s of 154	4 114
United States 5-30s of 45	
-20s of '65-Japanery and July	
-20s of '67-January and July	
-20s of '68 January and July 1903	120%
0-408	116%
nited States new 5s of 81 1143	1154
Julied States currency &	AN MICH. BE G
Gold, 11421111/4.	
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS	2012/07/2012/08/2015

Why the B. & O. R. R. Has Joined

	10 And 10 And 17 A 17 A						
8	from 114.48 to 114.51,	Brand Brand State State and State State State State					
	GOVER						
Э	Coupons, 8112236	Coupons, '68					
6	Conpose, 764	New 58 115%					
я	Coupons, 55 11534	10-409					
a	Coupons, 63, new119	Coupons					
s		Currency 6s 123%					
13	Coupons, 87121						
3	STATE DONDS.						
3	Tennessee, old 47	Virginia, new 40					
	Tennessee, new 45%	Missouri					
	Virginia, old, 35	Charles and a ch					
3		CKS					
ы	Western Union Tel 76%	N. J. Central 104%					
r.	Pacific Mail 39	Rock Island 104%					
3	Adams Express 101%	St. Paul 35%					
		St. Paul pfd 64%					
я	Wells-Fargo 80	St. Paul pid 00/g					
а	American 58%	Wabash 6					
я	United States 45%	Wabash pfd 7					
9	New York Central 104%	Fort Wayne 97%					
1	Erie 17	Terre Haute 5					
8	Erie pfd	Terre Haute pfd 20					
а	Harlem	Chicago & Alton 96%					
9	Harlem pfd	Chicago & Alton pfd, 105					
9	Michigan Central 66	Ohio & Mississippi 17%					
Ė	U. P. stock 71%	Indiana Central 5%					
3	Lake Shore 61%	Chi., Eur. & Quincy.,111%					
3	Illinois Central 92%	Hannibal & St. Joe., 22%					
3							
	Clev. & Pittsburg 88%	Del., Lack & West 117%					
1	Northwestern 38%	Atlantic & Pac. Tel 18					
e١	Northwestern pfd 52%	Central Pac. bonds,104					
4	C. C. C. & L 5036	U. P. bonds 1031					
1							

REAL ESTATE.

The York? This is probably the true

the last few months these managers
the stock of the City of Ballimore in
with the vision of Vanderbills for
most no longer to run the road for the
sty that built it. Of courts it is
the premises No. 24 Honoret and the 6,000 tunes before them, obtained by a combination with him, they propose no longer to run the road for the benefit of the city that built is, Of course 4t is very likely that Baitimore will have something to say to the men who have so basely betrayed her birst interests. Perhaps the State of Maryined may step in and by a little wholesome legislation reacts her commercial metropolis from becoming a more way-station on the road to New York. It may be, too, that her legislators can be bought like mere catile, as Vanderbill has so offen bought up the Legislature of New York. Let public opinion thereaway once become theroughly aroused to the infanty shout to be practiced by these railway sharks, and, though beaten at first, the people in the end will be sure to triumph.

AN TO THE WEST.

It has the means to bold its farm products, if these extentions the regist charges are enforced, till navigation opens. The speciacle of empty cars for a few weeks may open the eyes of even these railway swindlers to a realizing sense of their folly. Their extortions will insure the early completion of the Grand Trunk Railway to this city. It will also hasten the early opening of the enlarged Welland Canal, when the West will have the best of reasons to thank a kind Providence that Vanderdill.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the

· 100 日本	RECEIPTS.		SEIPMESTS.	
2401045 GVL	1875.	1874.	1875.	1974
Flour, bris	7,677	4,680		3,941
Wheat, bu	96,190	34,650		17,491
Corn, bu	48,030	20,000		36,353
Oats, 84	\$8,500	18,310	220,094	44,286
Rye, bu	4,467	1,490		391
Barley, bu	26,850	13,782	10,498	15,002
Grass seed, lbs.	25,840	40,168	23,637	22,184
Flax seed, hs	371,089	48,000	61,000	67,084
Broom-corn, ha	26,997	14,000	40,000	21,146
Cured meats, lbs			1,524,780	758,530
Beef, bris	412	305	497	883
Pork, brls	225	238	1,080	1,932
Lard, Ba		2,348	482,895	397,850
Tallow, tha	50,102	27,680	40,000	120,000
Butter, Ibs	82,462	45,677	\$8,970	41,750
Dressed hogs	8	35	*****	******
Live hogs, No	24,213	33,830	6,465	8,667
Cattle, No	8,500	2,847	2,518	1,389
Sheep, No	2,849	1,808	711	********
Hides, Ba	190,765	185,524	103,530	211,540
Highwines, bels	95	174	167	434
Wool, he	28,767	67,460	475,320	100,130
Potatoes, bu	6,487	19,992	30	3,670
Lumber, No. ft.	6,251,000		8,162,701	
Spingles, No	3,500,000		1,635,000	
ath, No	310,000	750,600	45,650	101,852
Salt, bris	17,185	7,000	3,268	3,825
Ponitry, tha	2,508	10,523	*****	
Peultry, coops,	263			
lame, pkgs	200	300		
Aga, pkgs Theese, brs	1,118	1,013	303	1,102
Dried fruits, ibs	2,019		2,540	403
	9,6.6	48,043	1,810	
Br'n appl's, bris	6,057	10,400	1,500	465
iny, william	300	170	30	20

Withdrawn from store on Wednesday for city con-numption: 7,899 bu wheat, 2,269 bu corn, 1,129 bu sat, 1,647 hu rye, 1,396 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store on flueraday morning: 2 cars rejected winter wheat, 1 cars No. 1 spring, 115 cars No. 2 do, 82 cars No. 9 le, 55 cars rejected do, 1 var no grade do (296 wheat); 19 are high-mixed own, 38 cars and 6,800 bu No. 2 do, 2 cars rejected do. 10 cars no do. 200 bu No. 2 do, 2 cars rejected do. 10 cars no do.

care high-entised dos, 1 ar no grade do (200 wheat); 19 care high-entised dorn, 30 are and 6,500 bu No. 2 do, 22 care rejected do, 10 care no grade do (80 core); 5 care white case, 36 care No. 2 do, 12 care rejected do, 2 care no grade do (55 cate); 12 care No. 1 rye, 1 car rejected do; 1 car No. 1 burley, 5 care No. 2 do, 5 care No. 3 do. Total (436 care), 174,000 bu. Inspected out: 55,575 bu wheat, 38,800 bu corn, 47,679 bu cate, 1,565 bu rye, 18,946 bu barley.

The receipts of the articles named for the week ending Nov. 6 were approximately as follows: Sugar, 2,271,465 he; errupt, 477,400 he; coffee; 173,545 he; to, 130,836 he; cotten, 185,406 he; tabacco, 435,997 he.

The spiscotic (a very long name for a short cough) is a protean discuss. First it stacked the horses, then the meles, and now it has settled upon the bulls—on Change. The bears seem to be proof against it at present. Their turn has not yet come.

It is stated that the Governor and two of the members of the Buard of Rathread and Warehones Commissioners are first-able to the reinstatement of Mr.

Carlin on the track of the Northwestern Railroad as Inspector, but that the Unief Inspector is opposed to it. In the opinion of many of the receivers on that line the last-named fact "goes against the grain." This is emphatically at era of distincts in grain circ

The state of the s

THE CHICAGO RETURNE? FRIDAY, NOVEMBER: 12, 1875.

Continues in the state of the Property of th

was limited, and apples were weak, owing to rumore that Eastern fruit was on its way to this market to compete with Western. Potatoes sold slowly in ears at unchanged prices. Poultry was dull and easier.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were rather quiet, and irregular.

Hog PRODUCTS—Were rather quiet, and irregular, was tall round, especially on the was in moderate demand and 16 % to give higher.

Wheat was in moderate demand and 16 % to put

do, 254@344e; common to fair, 214@214c; masting, II4@224c; Singapore Java, II4@214c; Cosia Rica, Lagalage, Maracalbo, 254@214c; Cosia Rica, Lagalage, Maracalbo, 254@214c; Crashed and Sucana-Fatent cut loaf, 115@114c; crashed and powdered, 114@114c; granusted, IIe; A standard, I04c; do No. 2, 104c; B. 10e; extra C. 9%c; C No. 2, 94c; voltor C No. 1, 9%c; choice brown, 6204c; fair to prime do, 8%@3%c; common do, 1%@84c; choice brownses sugar, 9604%c; common do, 1%@84c; choice moinses sugar, 9604%c; common do, 1%@84c; choice moinses, 1066c; do common to good, 9605%c; do prime, 6060c; do common to good, 9605%c; do choice new, 9604c; do; Control Rico moinses, 50626c; common molasses, 50640c; loloves, 6060c; casta, 96050c; do com, 76060c; do com, 76060c;

In Choice steers	20.0
10 choice steers	5 6,0
38 choice steers	6.0
50 choice steers	4 5,7
47 choice steers	
33 chaice eteers	
15 choice steers	
30 choice steers	
22 choice steers	
16 good steers	
Il choice steers	
88 Choice steers	
65 medium steers	
36 Texas steers	
3 Colorado cattle	
17 medium steers	
Il medium steers	
8 medium steers	
5 Texas cattle	
6 Texas cattle	
6 Texas cattle	4.00
1 Colorado cattle, 9el	
O Colorado cattle 90	
7 Colorado cattle	
1 Colorado cattle 92	
1 stockers 890	
2 stockers 835	
3 stockers 94	
1 stockers 945	
5 cows 910	
4 cows 774	
0 cows 940	
7 cows 964	
0 cown 850	
0 cows1,001	3.25
7 cows 950	
2 cows 896	
HOGS-The demand was apparently quite	as urge
during the preceding days of the week, be	ut, as ti

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE-Steady and unchanged; good to choice natives, \$3.5564.19; common, \$3.0064.59; common, \$3.0064.59; common, \$3.0064.59; common, \$3.0064.59; common, \$3.0064.59; common, \$3.2566.124; medium to fair, \$2.9063.25; common, \$3.2566.124; medium to fair, \$1.0064.00; common, \$2.2566.124; medium to fair, \$2.9063.25; common, \$2.2

chief fir common stuff, many grades of which exceedingly source. Indeed it is stated that the of common stuff is smaller now than it has been stuffed in the state of the stat

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Special Discalch to The Chicago Tribuse.
Liverscon., Nov. 11—11 a. m.—Flour.—No. 1, 25s 6d; No. 2, 24s 6d.
Grain.—Wheat.—Winter, No. 1, 10s 4d; No. 2, 10s; pring, No. 1, 3a 9d; No. 2, 9a 3d; white, No. 1, 11s d; No. 2, 10a 9d; einb, No. 1, 11s 6d; No. 2, 11s 2d. lorn—No. 1, 31a 9d; No. 2, 31a 6d.

LARD-SEE Rest unchanged, Liverpool, Nov. 11—Latest. — Breadstuffs

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—26.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—THE BANK OF ENGLAND—The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to its lia-bility is 43% per cent. The amount of buildon with-irawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £25,000. Buildon in the bank decreased £325,000

was 22,000. Bellion in the bank decreased 2552,000 during the past week.

Money—The rate of discount in open market for three-months bills is 2%@3, being L@1% below the Hank of England rates.

Consous—Money, 94 1-16; account, 94 3-14.

American Securities—N5a, 103%; '57a, 108%; 10-40a, 104%; new 5a, 100%; New York Central, 99; Bris. 15. vorfacered 99;

LINEMED OIL—25: 6d.

SPERRY TURENTON.—26: 3dg 25: 5d.

SCHARTS TURENTON.—26: 3dg 26: 5d.

SCHARTS TURENTON.—26: 3dg 26: 5d.

SCHARTS TURENTON.—26: 4dg 26: 5d.

SCHARTS TURENTON. Alpena, lumber; scor Constant, agon, lumber; simi Corona, St. Joseph, such White Cloud, Musicagon, lumber; schr D. R. Jistin, Mus

Berry, Nov. II.—IN Bark or France.—The species in the Bank of France decreased 5,518,000 during the past week.

HENTES—55 50.

FRANKPORT, NOV. II.—UNITED STATES BONDS—Nov 5, 928 9d.

NEW YORK DRY-GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK DRY-GOODS MARKET.

New YORK, Nov. II.—The print market has been more active, and some large package sales were made at irregular prices. Plaid prints are in good demand and arm. Cotton goods are in limited requests, but steady. Oction fiannels and corest leans were active. Woolen goods were quiet. The Doubly Buildons and you would be a smellion, and brought good prices.

PHT ISBURG OIL MARKET.

PHT PROGUCE MARKET.

THE PROGUCE MARKET.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Profuse.

New YORK, Nov. II.—PRINGLEMIN—Quiet; trude, 51,245,461.55 at Parker's; refined, 1345, Pullstand, coal; taken and large the print in the

Correst—Market deal; Biol carposs, 174(920)(c) jobiding, 134(921)(c)
WHISEXT—Firm at \$1.15%.

CINCENSAT, NOV. 11.—Figure—Dult and unchanged, GRAIN—Wheat dult and unchanged; red, \$1.55.
1.25. Corn scarce and firm; old, 60.000(c); new 493
48c. Outs dult at 28.030c. Barley dult and unchanged.

Hy-quiet and steady at 76/30c.
PROVISIONS—FORK—NO old here; new jobbing at \$13.50. Bulk meats easier; shoulders, \$1.03(c); clear, 11/2(c) [1.5c], all partity cured, hose, Baoon searce and from; about down, 103/c; clear th, 11/2(c) [1.5c], all partity cured, hose, Baoon searce and from; about down, 103/c; clear th, 11/2(c) [1.5c].

WHENT - Active at \$1.11.

Byrean - Steady and nuchanged. NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 11.-Molasska-Paster;

BEAN-Firmer at \$1.15.
PROVISIONS—Fork duli and lower; quoted at \$14.25.
WHERE T-Easier; rectified, \$1.4561.18. CLEVELAND, O., Nov. II.—Grams—Whest quist; No. 1 CLEVELAND, O., Nov. II.—Grams—Whest quist; No. 2 do at \$1.30; No. 3 do, \$1.00. Corf steady; low mixed, 65c; high mixed, 60c; eventuring nominal. Oats shooty; No. 2, 43c; No. 1 hat at 40c; white at 41c.

PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

carce and inactives Barley quiet.
Francars—Wheat, 116; corn, 93/6; oats, Sc. Bosros, Nov. 11.—Proce Unchanged; price steady; demand quiet; moderate. Gaux-Corn firm; mixed and yellow, 50,35a. Cals—Mixed and white, 40,35a.

holar si oile az MARINE. FORT OF CHICAGO, NOV. H.

rker, J. E. Bai

Special Dispatch to T LANSING, Mich. Nov. abstracted from the rape out of the St. Mary's So. been expended in opera pairs; and the Superints expenditure of \$14.773.3 not including the purcha-pump of larger capacity. pump of larger capacit by the State. There w seles through the canal, and the wrecking tug. L araman vessels, paying for tolls were \$41.199.04. The Superintendent plated repairs and imply for removing the along for the canal, a distance of the contractors to the north side was ordered rather for the contractors to the north side, \$2,035.09. The new of the contractors to the sound of the contractors to the sound of the contractors to the sund the superintendents it meets the approval of old gates at the lower entire of the winter following, to the middle gates. He timuch cheaper than but will do quite as well. I crease the force of lock part of the summer, on friction caused by the quoin-posts and the sage from bands are much altogether. These canangates are renewed, hevious years.

Amount of tolls, paid Peerless, \$63.15, -fotal, \$2,797.5 Peerless, \$63.5, 1, 1, Hm. Missouri, 170, -total, 1, 2 gear carried by steamers dian and Lake Super amount paid for tolls, steam barges and consoling vessels, \$6,154.97, property foots up \$11,19

Spreid Dispote to a special hops. The first and was bent will be given on The State Board of A peckage of fifty varies plants from the Assiral vulture. Hereafter, resumed with that country. The Home of the Friffestival this evening at

Raw Ontaken, Nov. 1
has accepted the Free
Department of the MisCondon, tendered himitention to the develop
arrentmal and mine
ar or the Misdistriph.
He spire energies to
has spire energies to

11

JEFF

THE SAUL

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Prisone.

Prin, Pa., Nov. 11.—Arrived from Chicago, the propprint Gampbell and the schr Annie Sharwood. Demited for Chicago, the propa Philadelphia and Dean
schmond. It was reported this evening that the schr
com of the North, ashore at Long Point, had been
side off by the starz Magnet. Beceipts, 60,000, bu

GRAND HAVEN.

Special Dissorted to The Chicago Probana.

GRAND HAVEN, Nov. 11.—The steam yacht Minnie
has been seized by attachment for debt to I. H. Trusoil, her builder.

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch & The Chicago Pribune.

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch & The Chicago Pribune.

PORT HUBON, Mich., Nov. II.—Down—Props Monsans, Holland, Wenona, City of Duluth, Manistee,
lasts, Monigomery, Cowie and consort, Wales and
consert; schre Twe Fannics, G. Paster, I. S. Richrds, Pelnos Aifred, Montcalm, E. Fitzgerald,
Delswars, D. F. Dobbins, Kingars, John
Schuetta, Mont Blanc, Tillis Parson, John
Schuetta, Mont Blanc, Tillis Parson, John
Schuetta, W. B. Allen, Lucy J. Charz, Monticello,
Un-Props Keevenaw, Marine, City of Portage;
has Arctic, Regins, Nemesis, New Dominion.

WID—Southwest, fresh; weather fine.

WID—Southwest, fresh; weather fine.

WID—Southwest, fresh; weather fine.

Pour Humon, Mich., Nov. 11-10 p. m.—Down—
Props Lawrenca, Bertshy, Bay City and barges; schre
Monistry, Our Son, David A. Wells, Annie Yought,
Mark, Martin Case, D. E. Batley, J. G. Martin, Surmon Golf Hunter. Higgie & Jones, Champlon, S. V.

E. Watson, G. S. Hayward, Hobsken, William Horne,
City of Shebovyan, Sunny Side, Mary Elizabeth, Frank
D. Barker, J. E. Batley, Havana Conneant, J. B. Mer
The Portage Pallsdalphia, Sovereign; echra H. J.

MISCELLANEOUS.
The schr John Weber, sunk at Escanaba, has been standoned. An examination showed that she had settled about 2 feet deeper since the tug's first visit, and that the scots had become so badly broken by the action of the waves as to render her seem impossible. The schr Queen City has been rescued from the beach at Wangoshance by the wrecking tug Levisthan, and was towed to Cheboygan. The schr David Andrews, which has been recured the Canadian side of Lake Ontario, has been paided off by the tugs Chieftain, Sherwood, and standars Tranhon... The Detroit Tribune states that the tugs Niagara and Livingstone, which have been engaged in raft-towing all season, having got through with their contracts Tuesday, entered the Tug Amocasion, where they will be found during the renainder of this and the whole of next season.... The correspondent of the Detroit Tree Press write as follows in regard to the Port Austin reef: "The always dangerous Port Austin reef has accomplished more in the way of destruction to vessels the past shipping season than probably any reef on the great lakes. Of the four larges that want sahors in the terrible gale of Sept. 9, only one remains in sight from this village, the R. 6, Goid, and there she lies hip out of the water. Sefors the last storm she was firmly held to her place, so that there tugs could not start hat, by rocks through he bottom. During that storm she aways ground so listles was apparently ready to be pulled of f, but upon a close examination, she was found virtually inclain in two. Her immore that has been mostly saved, and he now piled on the Port Austin dock. Her own.

Very quiet; super-

Pork, \$22.25@23.50.

us, 15 (Glee Lard

rous, 17%@20%c1

Die ; oats, Sc.

coal; schr Homer,
Wolverine, Muslegon,
Ticor, Buffalo, coal;
Vafreuburg, Buffalo,
Manitowoc, schaftles,
Advice; prop Bismark,
Eldorado, Monomiuse,
Menomines, iumber;
ace, lumber; achr Twia
er; schr F. G. Leighten,
rothers, Manistee, lumBuffalo, sundres; schr
bark J. H. Austin, Asbd, Muskegon, lumber;
hat in the schree J.

has been an appropriation of \$10,000 for and also an appropriation for a life at this point. Are we to have them, with the light-house at the point of the

THE SAULT CANAL,

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.
Linara, Mich., Nov. 11.—The following indetracted from the report of the Superintendation the St. Mary's Ship Cama: \$21,485.75 has

microthed from the report of the Superintendmicrothe St. Mary's Ship Canni; \$21,485.75 has
been expended in operating expenses and repairs; and the Superintendent recommends the
supenditure of \$14,773.35 in repairs next season,
but including the purchase of a marine steamsump of larger capacity than the one now owned
by the State. There were 2,033 passages of vesselss through the canal, embracing 659 steamem, 503 barges and consorts, 493 sailing vessels,
and the wrecking tug Levisthan; and 36 Govsumment vessels, paying no tolls. The receipts
for tolls were \$41.199.04.

The Superintendent estimates the contemplated repairs and improvements as follows:
for removing the slope-wall and putting in a
imber-dock below the locks on the north side
of the canal, a distance of 175 feet, \$6,326.55.
New per-hand at the west end of the north
side, \$2,035.59. The ofer at the east end of the
borth side was ordered repaired and extended by
the Board of Control; but, owing to the failure
of the contractors to furnish timber, the work
has not been done. The estimate for this work
has not been done. The estimate for this work
has not been done. The estimate for this work
has not been done. The estimate for this work
has not been done. The estimate for this work
has not been done. The estimate for this work
has not been done. The stimate for this work
has not been done. The estimate for the lower end
of the locks will be placed in the locks in Febrary. The middle gates need repairs very much;
and the Superintendent proposes, next summer, if
it meets the approval of the Board, to rebuild the
old gates as the lower end of the locks, and, in
the winter following, to put them in place of
the middle gates. He thinks this can be done
much cheaper than building new gates, and it
will do quite, as well. He was obliged to, increase the force of lock-hands during the laster
part of the summer, on account of the increased
incomposts and the sarging of the gates. The
fun hands are much wore,—some worn out
hitecther: These can

pates are renewed, heving been in use twenty-the years.

Amount of tolls paid by Chicago steamers:
Pearlean, \$1,081.44; J. L. Hard, \$676.17; Cuyaboya, \$23.50; Missouri, \$478.30! Norman, \$3.15,—total, \$2,797.57. Passengars carried:
Periesa, \$63; J. L. Hurd, \$79; Cuyahoga, 131;
Missouri, 170,—total, 1,863. Number of passentess carried by steamers running between Canadian and Lake Superior ports, 12,228; and secont paid for tolk, \$6,356.87. Tolls paid by steam barges and consorts, \$12,486.25; by saillag ressels, \$6,154.87. The inventory of State supering foots up \$11,191.85.

SPRINGFIELD ITEMS.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Triouns.
LEGISLD, Ill., Nov. 11.—The Governor's

## POLITICAL.

Significance of the Recent Election in New York.

Odium of an Alliance with Morrissey and the Canal Ring.

Prospects of a Close Vote in the Empire State Next Year.

Probable Candidates of the Democrats for President and Vice-President.

Official Canvass of the Vote in Cook County-Huck's Plurality Over Hesing, 3,517.

Hesing's Majorities in the German Districts Compared with Colvin's.

GENERAL.

NEW YORK. THE RECENT STATE ELECTION Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune. New York, Nov. 8.—The recent election in this State has been, both locally and in its effect upon the general contest next year, one of the most important held for many years. Unhappily, I cannot say that as yet any paper has attempted truthfully to recognize and interpret its significance. There is not in this city one journal whose position is such that it can speak journal whose position is such that it can speak all its mind. The Tribune comes most nearly to perfect independence and candor, but even the Tribune is hampered by its decided antipathy to the Republican organization, and its confirmed preference for Mr. Tilden. As for the Times, from which naturally most of the Republican papers outside of the State take their facts, if they do not derive their opinions, its conduct has been irresolute and inconsistent, and its information notoriously inaccurate. It is idle to consent the fact.

riously inaccurate. It is idle to conceal the fact that for 1876 the Republicans of the West and Northwest are the last hope of bonest members Northwest are the last hope of bonest members of the party; this because they have displayed a steady devotion to principle, and at the same time have been independent of leaders whenever those leaders failed or faltered in their duty. "The Western Republicans," said an acute observer to your correspondent, a few days since, "can be depended upon to attract from the class which does not usually vote, great etrength in a great emergency; in the East, we cannot depend on any one not in the party, and not all-ways on those that are in it."

ways on those that are in it."

WHAT AFFECTED THE ELECTION.

It will be more than folly for Republican papers and politicians to throw up their caps and bellow that the election of 1875 has settled the future of New York or the Presidential contest future of New York or the Presidential contest of 1876. In the first place, the Democrats have saved the State by some 18,000 of a majority, which, in an "off year," is quite an average. Of course, if it is compared with Tilden's majority last year, it is a falling off of 32,000; but it must be recollected that the Democrats carried New York because the Republicans stayed at home and many of them voted against the ticket. The State, though Republican, is not heavet. The State, though Republican, is not heavily so, and defections cannot be permitted and its safety assured. Last year, too, times were hard. As the old fisherman said: "We don't average more'n half a lobster to the pot, and I guess I'll vote agin Dix." This year there was no issue of Butterism to tell against the Republican ticket; the farmers had had a good harvest and were safe-fiel; and the workingmen fn the cities complained that they had voted for Tilden and times were no better, so they came back to their altegiance, or else voted against Bigelow for spite.

To all these general causes must be added some special once, affecting especially the result in the city. It is a bad year for "bosses"; and Kelly's "dictatorship"—a dictatorship rather more imaginary than real—cost his party many thousand votes. As things go, the chief of Tammany is an unfortunate man; for, though he is, without a doubt, perfectly honest and wholly free from any desire for personal gain or advancement, he is credited with being and Hackett, and the denunciation of Phelps, made defeat almost certain. The refusal of Tammany to give the laborer higher wages than were paid by private employers was a most fertile source of loss. Above all, the Canal Ring, from Buffalo to Albany, cast its immense influence against Bigelow. With all these powerful agencies arrayed against him, and the further fact that, as a former Republican, he did et. The State, though Republican, is not heavily so, and defections cannot be permitted and

mane detest almost certain. The Ferman or Tammany to give the laborer higher wages than were paid by private employers was a most fertile source of loss. Above all, the Canal Ring, from Buffalo to Albany, cast its immense influence against Bigelow. With all these powerful agencies arrayed against him, and the further fact that, as a former Republican, he did not draw out the fullest strength of the rigid Bemoeracy, it is not very remarkable that Rigelow in 1875 runs so far behind Tilden in 1874. That he got in at all was victory enough. But not only has Mr. Cornell falled in carrying the State, which I consider was indispensable to make the Republican success thorough, but, in attempting to carry it, he has placed the Republican party in a position of serious disadvantage. It is wholly beyond cavil that the management of District Attorney Phelps' office has been scandalous in the extreme, and Recorder Hackett's connection with the Ring is notorious. If there is one man in the Democratic party whom for twenty years the Republican press has denounced as the embodiment or all that is corrupt and brutal in Democracy, that man is

lican press has denonneed as the embodiment or all that is corrupt and brutal in Democracy, that man is

\*\*Torrusary.\*\*

Not, mind you, that I consider John Morrissey to be half as black as he is painted. He was a puglist and he is a gambler: admitted; out then he was a square poglists and is an honest gambler; and so long as, in our imperfect society, such things as gambling must be, it is better that we should have square games than brace games. But, you see, this docen't alter my position, namely: that, after making him out to be such a model of all that a Republican should not be, it was the height of unwisdom for Republicans to take him up. The same remark holds true of Hackett and Phelps. During your recent struggle with Hesing and the Opposition in Chicago, you were doubtless well pleased to see Keeley bolt, but I do not remember that there was any attempt made, or desire manifested, to indorse him or to nominate him, and I feel convinced that the Republicans of Cook County would never have made Hermann Lieb or Mike McDonaid their standard-bearer just to beat Hesing. Still, again, with reference to the wages question, it is unquestionably true that Kelly was on the right side. If the city is to pay \$2 a day for labor that can be procured by private employers for \$1.50, there is a tax of 25 per cent on the public purse to pauperize labor; yet, by taking up Morrissey, the Republicans place themselves in this very false position. All this, however, even including the acceptance of aid from that individual of ill-repute. Disbecker, is as nothing compared with the error which has been committed in inviting, or at least receiving.

THE SUPPORT OF THE CANAL RING.

beard of the chicago Trioune.

Transfirm, Il., Nov. II.—The Governor's band of this city have inaugurated a series of the chicago properties. The state Board of the chicago properties are as many Democrats in it as Republicans, is compared with the strong powerful and most desperate, cannot be denied; that there are as many Democrats in it as Republicans compared with the canvass, as far as they could, and be cannot be denied; that there are as many Democrats in it as Republicans is compared with the canvass, as far as they could, and be canvass, as far as they could, and powering and the canvas of the Republicans compared the compared with the manner the trouble was settled if the canvass, as far as they could, and the canvas of the Republicans compared of the Republicans compared the most notorious members of the Ring; but the Republicans compared of the Ring in the Republicans compared of the Ring. The Democratis threw oversel of them, and the evening at the American Department of the Mississippi Valley Society of London, tendered him by the parent organisation of the Compared of the Ring. There is much of a condens in this does not prevent of the Ring in the Valley Society of London, tendered him by the parent organisation of the Compared of the County Clerk.

The Object of this movement is to direct the cause of Reform, the Republicans compared the Mississippi Valley Society of the Cause of Reform, the Republicans compared with the work in this country as a compared with the work in this country as a compared the Mississippi Valley Society of the Cause of Reform, the Republicans compared the Mississippi Valley Society of the Cause of Reform, the Republicans compared the Mississippi Valley Society of the Cause of Reform, the Republicans compared the Mississippi Valley Society of the Cause of Reform, the Republicans compared the Mississippi Valley Society of the Cause of Reform, the Republicans compared the Mississippi Valley Society of the Cause of Reform, the Republicans compared the Mississippi Valley Soc

But, still further, and finally, the Republicans place themselves in a position of disadvantage by the fact that they hold the Legislature, but cannot control the Gevernment. The REPUBLICANS WILL BE RELO REPOSSIBLE for all legislation that may be initiated either in the House or the Senate, while all that the Democratic Governor has to do is to veto any doubtful measure. All that the Democratic minority has to do—and will do—is, if the Republicans introduce a bill that is at all practicable, to cap it with an extrawgant Reform measure. If the Republicans accept it, it was introduced by the Democrats; if they refuse it, they will be charged with blocking the wheels of Reform. Thus, in my humble opinion, the Republicans have gained a barren victory, or, rather, have fought a drawn battle, and left themselves in a position where an error may easily be committed, and any error whatever will be fatal.

In tiss connection should properly be mentioned the effect of the election upon the Presidential aspirants from this State. Tilden is, without a doubt, dead, if, indeed, he ever possessed any strength whatever. I don't suppose that any one whose opinion was based on anything more substantial than prejudice or enthusiasm, ever considered him half as strong as he considered himself. In the first place, he was brought out too early and attained prominence too suddenly. Thuse have been eighteen months wherein to permit his rivals to combine with a view to eliminating him from the field. Besides, for a man of mere locat popularity or acquaintance,—for Mr. Tilden is by no means a popular, —he has come too suddenly and perceptibly. Though his war on the Canal Ring should entitle him to the grantitude and consideration of the Great Weet, interested in — chirage Presidents To The SEADARD, the fact that he was a "railroad-iawyer" would be sure to tell against him with the people from that acction of the country, while, in any case, the Rag-Money men, maddened with the defeat of their candidates in Onlo and Pennsylvania, would d

cuse in the next Convention for claiming that he cannot carry his own State, and so should not be trusted with the leadership in the national contest.

In point of fact, the Ohio election settled Tilden's chaoces. If, as was confidently expected in some circles (though the more intelligent of the Democratic leaders, to my knowledge, marked down from 15,000 to 50,000 for Hayes from the day that Allen accepted the Columbus platform, the Democratic leaders, to my knowledge, marked down from 15,000 to 50,000 for Hayes from the day that Allen accepted the Columbus platform, the Democratic learned the State for Rightoney, there would have been a Soft-Money platform next year, with Allen as standard-bearer. In that contingency it was anticipated that Precident Grant would be the next Republican nominee on a Hard-Money platform. The Eastern Democratic would, without question, have boilted Allen, and thus Tilden would have come into the field as an independent, Hald-Money, Reform candidate, with, it was considently believed, every prospect of success. This programme has been spoiled by Aller's narrow defeat. It is certain that

THE NEXT DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

will declare for Hard-Money; it is equally carrain that unless something very surprising turns up, the Soft-Money men will be able to defeat Tilden. Be it further borne in mind, that Tilden comes from New York, and that New York has thrice had the nomination in succession, with McClellan in 1864, Seymour in 1888, and Greeley in 1872.

Nevertheless, the next candidate will be furnished by the East, and will probably be Bayard, of Delaware. He is a clever man, of nulm-pachable public record and private character; he stands well with his party and the people generally, especially in the South, and, on the currency question, is sound. He is a man who is not in a hurry, and is quite willing to wait four years if necessary, if it is desirable that he should do so for the good of the party. He has put in a luttle quiet work in the South for the cause of good money, and an

the whole house would have been battered in by the seople of the precinct, and he thought if a good piece of luck to save the bailot-box, books, and bailots.

The Board at last decided to east out the returns of the First Precinct of the First Ward and to finish the canvass without them. The Clerk was instructed to figure up the vote, and the Board adjourned. The only thing left is to sign the cartificates.

Total, West 12, 778 4, 654 10, 191 14, 667 13, 456 18, 563 18, 565 18, 567 18, 568 18, 568 18, 561 18, 567 18, 568 18, 568 18, 561 18,

Total North Division. 3,796 892 6,949 4,386 4,696 7,418 7,446 26, 147 7, 819 22, 866 26, 977 26, 147 27, 867 27, 868

MISCELLANEOUS. LUDINOTON'S MAJORITY NOW 850.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 11.—Official returns from Polk and Trempeleau Counties reduce the ma-jorities reported therefrom, and, with other re-turns, whittle down Ludington's majority to about 850. The official canvass of this county has not yet been made, owing to imperfect re-turns from some towns.

LOCAL.

CANVASSING THE VOTE. THE WORK PRACTICALLY DONE.

The Canvassing Board met for the last tim in the County Clerk's office yesterday afternoon The returns of the Seventh Precinct of Hyde The returns of the Seventh Precinct of Hyde. Park and of the First Precinct of Lyons were read and accepted, and the case of the First Precinct of the Fifth Ward came up for settlement. There has been no alteration of the returns by the judges who refused to sign and even—with the exception of Otto Bluhm—declined to appear before the Board. Mr. Bluhm, upon being questioned by Gen. Lieb, said that the ballots had not been all numbered, as he had been told that it was unpecessary. In fact he been told that it was unnecessary. In fact he said that he did not number them at all. Gen. Lieb said he was perplexed as to what he should Lieb said he was perplexed as to what he should do. but remarked that there was a law on the subject, and that he had reported the case to the State's Attorney. He did not sup-pose that either he or the Board had any power to make a judge or any other man appear before them or to make out the proper returns, but con-soled himself with the fact that he had done all he could to have things carried on rightly, and

he could to have things carried on rightly, and that it was not his fault.

Some one proposed to make an end of the matter, but Lieb said that he did not see how he could finish the canvass when there were no official returns from that ward.

Mr. J. P. Root suggested that it might be held by the Board that there were no evidences of an election in that precinct, and if the Board had not goften the legal result of a proper election it was their simple duty to proceed with the canvass, as far as they could, and he did not see how the public could find any fault with the manner the trouble was settled if it was done to the best judgment of the Board.

Mr. Root supposed that there had been returns accepted which should have been rejected.

Mr. Lieb hesitated to sign certificates when all the returns were not made, as it might bring compliants against the Board and against the County Clerk.

Judge Aflen thought that it might be satisfactorily settled by making out the certificates according to the feures already in. and that if no

The following tables give the result of the election as officially declared, lacking, of course, the First Precinct of the Fifth Ward, which gave Mr. Huck 200 and odd majority:

Following are the official figures on Clerk and

Wards. 1,218 519 1,032 886 408 990 1,737 1,208 1,698 2,012 642 2,004 1,1984 522 2,038 1,404 2,762 1,236 941 1,032 2,492 1,037 1,991 2,492 1,337 2,123 644 1,932 1,000 674 300 882 1,900 1,924 2,004 681 1,900 1,924 2,035 532 1,236 2,785 941 1,837 2,430 1,337 2,430 1,337 2,430 1,337 2,430 1,337 2,430 1,337 2,430 1,337 2,430 1,236 1,635 901 1,701 1,646 2,883 901 1,701 1,646 2,116 479 441 479 441 479 441 479 441 479 441 479 441 479 441 479 441

And Proceedings of the Control of th

comes the friends of Hesing expected for him in the German wards the same majorities which the People's party frecived in 1878. As the official count of yester-day substantially confirms the already published re-turna, a reliable table can on published and we set the majorities which Colvin received in 1873 in that three puriocipal German wards atomptibe those Hesing re-

Hesing's majority in the three German wards is therefore fully 4.285, or over two-thirds, less than Colvin's majority in 1873. If it is now considered that Mr. Hesing was in the field six mouths conner than Mr. Hesis, and that many Germans who would have voted for Huck were already siedged to him (Hesing), the majorities in the German wards appear very diminutive. Still more unfavorable does this result look for Mr. Hesing when all the votes cast against him are added together. Them his whole majority dwamles down to 1.422 votes—1, 422 votes—instead of the expected 6,305—a reduction of 4,863 votes, which is containly a heavy disappointment, and shows how Mesing's riends, and he himself, have overestimated his popularity. 6,303 2,020

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL.

THE HEROISM OF SILENCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Num York, Nov. 11.—Many offensive letters written on postal cards have been sent to the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher recently, and he has appealed to the Post-Office authorities for protection in the matter. Assistant Autorney-General Spencer decides that it is proper for the Post-Office to suppress all such mail matter.

Although Henry C. Bowen still retains his pew in Plymouth Church, it is occupied by neither him-

Plymouth Church, it is occupied by neither him-elf nor family. It is stated that should the Examining Committee make an attempt to drop his name from the roll of membership he will do all in his power to defeat them. The follow-ing from Beecher's last Sunday's sermon is sent out to-day from the Christian Union office in envelopes addressed to all New York newspaper-

Christ. What has he seen? Have I been like htm? Have I rendered to Him an account, not of words, but of the qualities which He reads, that I have been and have done all that He gave the capacity to be and to do? That is my krouble. I should have been a richer man, and you would have been a richer people, if I had been a better man,—if I had known how. To have the dignities, the enthusiasms, the love and patience that belonged to Orist, when He said to Peter, "Put up thy aword," and when He stood before the Magistrate and answered, "Nothing, abeclutely nothing!" On! that sprits, which has a sense of tenderness for man! Oh! that sense of higher manhood, of sobility, in Ohrist Jesus, and it which fills life and affairs with Him! Oh! that sense of higher manhood, of nobility, in Christ Jesus, and it is for that I mourn. I mourn for the want of heroism; for the want of exaltation; for the want of power in the Holy Ghost; for the want of those infable qualities which are higher than common nature ever grows or ripens, and I humble myself before God that it is because there has been so listle of Christ in me that I have been able to produce so hitle of Christ in you.

Now, Christian brethren, let us take hold of hands together in a covenant, that by the grace of God we will eachew hereafter all bitterness, all hate, all revenge, all anger, all reproach; that to everything ag-

together in a covenant, that by the grace of God we will eachew hereafter all bitterness, all hats, all revenge, all anger, all represent; that to everything aggressive we will stand in a sweet peace of silence; that by the help of the Holy Ghost, and by all the inspiration of Christ's example, we will do good for evil, and we will exait men and help them, and that, living or dying, we will be a searfifee, scrifteing curselves for each other and for God's Church, and for God's sake. This is the life that is before us. It is an easy one to begin, but it is not easy to perfect. For one, this morning, when now in a moment I shall join you in the celebration of the Lord's Supper, I shall feel disposed to make it a time of renewed dedication, in one same convexion, but only in a figurative sense, for I have been convexied. I shall feel greatly disposed to make it an occasion for entering upon the inward and higher life, upon that power of the soul which is undisabled to so many of us. I desire to begin again, and to begin here, and with more carnest covernants with God, this inward and higher life. Will yen begin its with me in prayer, with heart-searching, in a holy consecration, not to the Ghurch, but to Christ Fests, and in the very respects in which I have un this sermon this morning pointed out? Will you endeavor with me to enter oppon its spirit, to work that others may be brought in, and that the dear name of our Redeemer may be glorified and honesed?

THE PROPOSED INVESTIGATION BY CONGRE-

THE PROPOSED INVESTIGATION BY CONGRE-GATIONAL CLERGYMEN.

New York Sun, Nov. 9.

The Committee appointed by the New York and Brooklyn Association of Congregational Mn isters to investigate the charges against Mr. Beecher, and to report upon his fitness to be re-

some specific action upon the resolutions, which had been taken from the table, being imperative before entertaining any other motion. The Moderator decided the point well taken.

The resolution above mentioned was an effort, determinedly sustained by Mr. Boscher's partisans, to secure a sort of indorsement of him by the Association; but it failed, as shown, although any action in the other direction was warded off.

The next action was the decisive one of last Wednesday, in the semi-annual meeting of the Association, held in the New England Congregational Church, Williamsburg, and attended by thirty New York and Brooklyn ministers. The season lasted four hours, the following being the official record of the result of the discussion:

masion, the following resolution was unanimously stopled:

\*\*Resolved, That the whole matter raised in the preimbles and resolutions presented by the Rev. H. H.
McFarland, at the meeting in November, 18'4, be referred to a Committee, to report at their earliest conversiones the proper action thereon.

\*\*Voted, That this Committee consist of five members of Association, and be appointed by the Moderator. erator.

The Moderator appointed the Committee as follows, his own name being placed upon it by request of Association. rodulton:
The Rev. William Ives Budington, the Rev. W. M.
Taylor, the Rev. Prof. Benjamin N. Martin, the Rev.
C. H. Everest, the Rev. S. H. Virgin.

RAILROADS.

THREE PASSENGERS ON ONE TICKET.
Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
DES MONES, In., Nov. 10.—Three sharpers,
on Monday last, boarded the Northwestern train
at Council Bluffe, for Chicago. They had but
one ticket. One took a seas in front, one in the middle, the other in the rear of the coach. No middle, the other in the rear of the coach. No. 1 gave up his ticket, and received a check, which he tied to a string run along outside the coach, which was towed to No. 2, who stuck the check in his hat. The conductor passed it, and instantly it went kiting to No. 3, and quickly appeared over his co-frontis. At tife end of the trip, No. 1 gave up the check; No. 2 was in the water-closet; and No. 3 had lost his hat, and the d-d check with it.—so he said. The joke was thought too good to keep, and one of the trip "squealed."

THE ST. LOUIS CONVENTION.

INDIANAPOLIS. Nov. II.—The Governor to-day appointed the following gentlemen to represent the State at the Railroad Convention to be seet the State at the Railroad Convention to be held at St. Louis, Nov. 23: The Hon. Leonids Sexton, E. S. Alvord, Charles Viele, Esq., the Hon. C. M. Allen, Jesse J. Drown, Esq., the Hon. J. R. Cravens, B. F. Claypool, M. R. Ban-dy, John Cavin, D. W. Voorhees, Judge S. C. Wilson, Dr. M. G. Sherman, C. B. Knowiton, Esq., the Hou. Ochweig Bird, Dr. G. W. McCon-nell.

SALT-DISCOVERY IN IOWA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
DES MOINES, In., Nov. 9.—Mr. Fox, a geo gist, has discovered what he believes to be a valuable saine deposit in the Soap Creek Val-ley, in Appanoose County. The numerous salt springs induce the belief that at a depth of 700 feet will be reached a huge salt basin, which is an extension of the Onondaga saline group, and which will prove of immense value. Samples of the water have been sent to chemists for analysis.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. THIS EVENING, and every evening this week and

THE MERRY WIVES Comic Opera In 3 Acts, by Otto Nicolai,

Chicago Liederkranz, HANS BALATKA With an immense cast. Chorus of 75, Orchestra of 40, New Coatumes, New Appointments, New Scopery, POPULAR PRICES—Admission, 31; Reserved Seats 50 cts extra. Admission to Gallery, 50 cts.
Seats can be reserved during the day at the Box
Office. Librettee in English and German (15 cts) to
be hadeat the Box Office.
Monday—JANE COOMBS in the HUNCHBACK.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

An Important Lecture by the Brilliant Speaker, GEN. BANKS.

"The Republic; Will It Endure!"
Plymouth Church, next MONDAY NIGHT. An Interesting Lecture by the Eminent Scientist,

Prof. Winchell. "Ascent of Mt. Blane"—alloutrated by 60 beautiful im-ported views by the aid of powerful artificial light. Union Park Church, next TUESDAY NIGHT. Sasts for these lectures at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s Admission, 50 cts. Reserved Sests, 75 cts., or in ex-change for "Option Tickets," which are good for over 20 entertainments still.

Carpenter & Sheidon.

ADELPHI THEATRE,

Corner Monros and Dearborn-sts.

This (Friday) Evening, Nov. 12, at 8 o'clock, LAST BUT TWO PERFORMANCES Of the Great Romantic Play, LISPET!

THE GREAT SENSATION OF THE SEASON Grand Matinee Saturday at 2 p. m. Cheapest Prices in city-15, 25, 50, and 75c. SUNDAY LECTURE SOCIETY.

With its Thrilling Dialogue, Beautiful Scenery, and Wonderful Mechanical Effects.

McCormick Hall, Sunday, Nov. 14, 8 p. m. Doors open at 2 and close at 3. Admission, 10 cents. EDWARD EVERETT HALE read his striking and interesting unpublished a
"A CIVIL SERVANT." Tickets, each good for any lecture, are for sale at lansen, McClurg & Co. s. 117 State-st., for 10c apiece.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. Monday, Nov. 8, THE PAMOUS CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS. with the additional services of the popular comedian, BILLY MANNING; also, JUSTIN ROHINSON, his Bret appearance in Chicago, Every Evening and Wednesday and Saiurday Matinese.

Monday, Nov. 18, the great JOHN HART. Also, T. M. HENGLER, in new Enhopian electrics.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM. Mations every day. Grand Success of CRIPPITE GAUNT
AND
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
All the letter contesting will appear on the stage in All the living curiosities will appear on the she 3d Act of Griffith Gaunt, NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT.

MISS CHARLOTTE THOMPSON as JANE SYRE.

MR. W. E. SHERIDAN as LORD ROCHESTER.

Jane Eyre Matines Saturday at 2.

Matines Prices—Reserved Seats, \$\fomale \; General Admission, 50c; Children under 12, 25c.

Monday, Nov. 15—Rely & Leon's Minstrels.

HALSTED-ST. OPERA HOUSE,
(Corner Halated and Harrison-sta.)

Two weeks only, communicing MONDAY, Nov. 15.
First appearance this season in Chicago of
FRANK MAC EVOY'S NEW HIBERNICON.
All the old favorites will appear in New Acts, Musical Statches, Irish Songs, Farces, Dances, etc., introducing the great novelty, the HIBERNIAN MINSTREES, Matimess, Thursday and Saturday.

Administrates, So. 50, and 25c. MONCURE D. CONWAY Has found it possible to give one more evening to the citizens of Chicago. He will deliver his famous locate on "ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON," at the

RAILROAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAPLES Option, oil Charmon, (Sherman, House), 2 ol., corner Madison oil, and at the days CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, and Chicago, Kaness City and Decree Shart m Depar, West Side, near Madison at, bride locar at Depart, and 122 Mandelph-st., and com-as, and Lake-st. 8:20 a. m. 155 p. m Oshinesh a Victor of the Control of the Control of Cont Lease. | Arrive. 9:10 a. m. 8:05 p. m 9:00 a. 10.

CINCINNATI AIR LINE AND KOKOBO LINE. From Pittsburg, Oisseinnati & St. Louis Bushuny dapat, and ner Clinton and Curroll-drs. Wast Side. Nobel affice, 128 Bundolph-st., and at depot. 

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.
From depot corner Clinton and Curroll-sts., West Side
Fichel after, 151 hundolph-st., and al depot. Columbus, Phitaburg & New York
Day Express
Columbus, Pittaburg & New York
Night Express
(daily)

5:00 p. m. 7:40 a. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. PHISSURG, FL. WAIRE & CHICAGO INA.

Lenne. 47700.

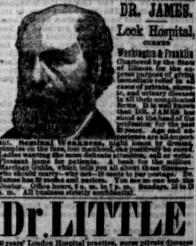
Day Express. 9.000 a. m. 77.000 c. m.
Passunger. 9.500 p. m. 6.50 a. m.
Passunger. 9.500 p. m. 6.500 p. m.
Hall. 7.500 p. m. 6.10 p. m. Sunday excepted. | Daily. | Except Mondays. | Ex-

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Trains bask from rear of Exposition Building and food
of Theory-second of Dickel office, 101 Clarked, surner of Washington, and of depots. Express, Sundays Excepted. ... 9.10 a. m. 6:50 p. m. 5:35 p. m. 6:30 p. m. 6:30 p. m. 6:30 p. m. 6:30 p. m. 6:10 p. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD. Omaha, Leavenw'th Aktohisen Er 10:18 a. m. 100 p. m. 100 OPTICIANS.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO. OPTICIANS,
924 Chestnut-st., GOI Broadway.
Philadeiphia. Spy Glasses, Telescopes,
Opera and Field Glasses, Spy Glasses, Telescopes,
Opera and Field Glasses, Stereocopes and Views,
Microscopes of all grades, Mathematical, Drawing,
and Surveying Instruments and Materials of all descriptions.
Illustrated Catalogues to any address, 10 cents each. MEDICAL CARDS.



360 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO, May be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge on all chronic on nervous diseases. DR. J. ERAN in Supply shiptings in the Charge of the Consult of the Charge o

11

Red River, 1,000 bu cata,
r North Star, Peniwater,
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heat; schr G. M. Flier,
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afterwards a few charters ms" or lower rates. A wheat to Buffalo at 80, ere made at 60 for corn soom taken amounts to 60 hu soon, \$0,000 hu oats, arters to Buffalo were! 60; prop Arabia, corn, corn; sohr Reiderhouse, at and corn; and solutarms. To Walkereille—540, To Canada—Sokr not no. In the afternoon toolo, and the D. G. Fort, for private terms; capacity

to Chacago, at the to the were quiet and rates to better then nominal—5%s are steady at 10c. Representation, wheat, to Burrain, bapacity, 50,000 bm.
CHIGAN.

## THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by fanasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Tansung building), was, at 8 a. m., 41 degrees; 10 a. m., 6; 12 m., 52; 3 p. m., 57; 8 p. m., 52.

A 10-year-old boy named Fritz Natzaky, whils t work yesterday morning in Hepp & Schoent-aler's planing-mill on Chicago avenue, had four agers on his left hand severed by a circular illiam Gilmore, one of Chicago's oldest re-

lents, passed away restorday, at the ripe age of 5 years, at eis home, No. 12 Denn street. He as born in the County of Sligo, Ireland, and ame to this city in the spring of 1837. By inastry and fragality he amassed a fortune of bout a quarter of a million of dellars, and was man of excellent reputation.

a man of excellent reputation.

Edward Pavson Weston, the pedestrian, arrived the Gardner House yesterday, accompanied by his busidess-agent and servants. He was called upon by Daniel O'Leary, who talked over the forthcoming 500-mile walk with him. In the afternoon Weston looked over the track prepard in the Exposition Building, and expressed himself satisfied with it. The match begins at 12 o'clock next Sunday night.

2 o'clock next Sanday night.

Mr. Potter Palmer received yesterday by the Mr. Potter Palmer received yesterday by the Mr. Potter Palmer received yesterday by the Mr. Potter Palmer received two of the new passengers to and from his hotel. The new vehicles are Concord coaches of the finest make, and each one will comfortably seat nine persons. There is a seat on top in the front for the driver, and one in the rear for the conductor. They are painted yellow, and ornamented in very tasty designs.

designs.

Samuel Farren, who resides at the corner of Wells and Elm streets, was unfortunate enough yesterday to fall while at work in the third story of the new building on the corner of Lake and LaSalle streets. He alighted on his left arm and side in the basement, and sustained a compound fracture of the arm below the elbow, and numerous internal injuries. He worked for J. B. Sullivan & Co., on North Clark street. His recovery is doubtful.

wednesday afternoon two boys, aged each about 13 years, and sons of well-known citizens, found a dog on the street while returning from school. While in search of an owner and at the corner of Paulina and West Adams streets, two men suddenly came up in a buggy, and, after badly besting the boys, tock the dog from them and accused them of having stolen the animal. The boys' parents offer a liberal reward for the names of the cowardly men, and word may be left in Room 19 Republic Bullding.

names of the cowardly men, and word may be left in Room 19 Republic Building.

Some of the fine water colors in the Exposition Gallery were sold last evening, Skinner Prout's "Mont St. Michael" bringing \$500; Craeyvauger's "Flemish Interior," \$470; Taylor's strong marine "Off the English Coast," \$400; Rehn's "Out at Sea," \$400, Many others were withdrawn for want of bids, but will again be offered Saturday night. The audience present was the largest of the week, many being specially interested in the best pictures.

Annual Mexime of the Secticago Athensium. The Chicago Athenseum will hold its annual meeting in its rooms at 63 and 65 Washington street to morrow evening. The programme will include the Annual Report of the Seciety, and addresses by the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, of Boston, and the Rev. O. H. Tiffany, D. D. of this city, music by the Blaney Quartette, and other interesting exercises. As this occasion marks the close of an nusually prosperous year for the Society, with better prospects for the future.

occasion marks the close of an nunsually prosperous year for the Society, with better prospects for the future than ever before, a cordial invitation to attend is extended to all friends of the Athenem as well as to the general public, by the Committee of Arrangements, which is made up of Henry Booth, William E. Doggett, W. R. Page, C. W. Wendte, and O. C. Gibbs.

MR. TOMLINS' LECTURE.

explanation:

CHICAGO, NOY. 10.—William M. Tomkins: Having been present at Trainty M. E. Church last evening hen you gave your entertaining and very instructive lecture on the Tomic Saifs method and its application to the musical needs of Chicago, and having been profoundly impressed with the value of the suggestions made as well as with the sim, licity and thoroughness of the new system of musical notation as explained by you, and believing that the lecture is one which should be heard by all lovers of vocal music, by those seeking a musical education, and particularly by all such as desire to advance the musical culture of our city, we would urge upon you the importance of repeating the lecture in some more central place where residents from all parts of the city can easily attend, and we therefore invite you to do so at the earliest date your other engagements will permit. We extend this invitation with the desire and hope of increasing public interest in choral singing in this city; and, if you will accept, and name the time and place most convenient to you, we shall be happy to bear whatever expense is necessary to secure the result. Very truly yours,

yours,
O. H. Tiffany, James B. Bunnion, Charles B. Holmes,
James Nevins Hyde, Henry W. Fuller, George B. Carpenter, William A. M. Cox.
Chicaco, Nov. 11.—Mesers. O. H. Tiffany and others: Chicago, Nov. II.—Here the continuous invitation of the response to your very courteous invitation of the the response to your very continuous the response to your may see that the response to your may be reafter designate. I am, gentlemen, yours most truly hereafter designate. The First M. E. Church, corner of Washin

and Clark streets, has been secured, and all in-terested in vocal music are invited to be present next Thursday night.

COURT-HOUSE PLANS. war in the future. The Mayor, Board of Public Works, Building Superintendent, Police Su-perintendent, and Ald. Hildreth, Cullerton, Murphy, Stout, and others, visited Architect Tilley's office yesterday afternoon on his invitation, to examine the plans made by him for the city's half of the Court-House. Mr. Matz, the architect, came in after the officials had gathered, and a spicy argument, of brief duration, arose between him and Hildreth. The

plaining their relations ter of the plans.

One of the Aidermen yesterday hinted that two or three of the city officials were concerned in the Ring operations, and therefore their prefer-ence for the Egan plans was easily explained.

SOCIAL GATHERING OF REPUBLICANS.

INFORMAL RECEPTION BY MR. L. C. HUCK.

The political war is over, and the wounded have been removed from the field. To the victors belong among other things the pleasure of recounting their exploits and of congratulat-ing themselves upon the successful result of the campaign. Such was the sentiment that ani-mated the minds of a number of Republican leaders who assembled last evening at the residence of Louis C. Huck, the newly-elected County Treasurer. The affair was gotten up under the suspices of the Lumbard rendered during the political contest. Frank Lumbard suggested it, and the idea was adopted

rendered during the political contest. Frank Lumbard suggested it, and the idea was adopted by all the local Republican politicians with whom he consulted. In accordance with the programme adopted, they met last evening at the Palmer House. There were, among others, Commissioner Clough, Chairman of the Republican Central Committee; Gen. McArtour, ex-Commissioner Bogue, Charles H. Ham, Phil Hoyne, John J. Healy, Col. Ricaby, Gen. O. L. Mann, Clark Lipe, Hiram Barber, Assistant Postmaster Squiers, James Stewart, Capt, M. J. McGrath, Maj. A. Filkins, Dan Shepard, and Charles A. Weston.

After some delay the party took carriages and drove over to Mr. Huck's residence on the corner of Cass and Indians streets. As it was intended to be a surprise party, they waited until all the invited had arrived in front of the bouse, when the Glee Club struck up the song, "Off in the Stilly Night." As the melody concluded, Mr. Huck appeared at the door and invited the party inside. They entered, and were specify made at home by the host, who ushered them into his spacious parlors, where an informal reception was held, Mr. Huck expressing in fitting, words his gratitude for this corroboration of the good will feit towards him by the Republicane of the county. The Glee Club then sang several appropriate songs, after which the party were invited into a back-parlor, to partisk of some viands and liquid refreshments hastily provided by the surprised host.

After several libations, tongues were loosened, and speeches and toasts followed in rapid suegession. Gen. McArthur opened with some remarks concerning the election and its results as affecting the status of the party. He suggested, among other things, that at the city election next year the Republicans would probably put Commissioner Clough in nomination for Mayor. The suggestion was received with applause.

Mr. Clough, being called for, spoke upon the general issues of the late campaign. He refer-

Mayor. The suggestion was received with appliause.

Mr. Clough, being called for, spoke upon the general issues of the late campaign. He referred to the invaluable services of the press in securing the election of honest men to office, and paid a high tribute to the gentlemen who, having been defeated in the convention, yet used their entire efforts for the success of the party at the polls. At the conclusion Frank Lumbard proposed the health of John H. Clongh, which was drank standing.

Col. Ricaby then stepped forward and made a brief speech. He referred chiefly to the effort of the Oppositionists to unite the foreign nationalities against the Americans, and showed how they were signally defeated at their own game.

game.

He was followed by Mr. Charles H. Ham, who claimed that the victory of the party was gained simply because the people became aroused, and because the Republicans had put forward an ex-ceptionally strong ticket, composed of honest

men.

Other speeches and coasts followed, until nearly every one present had volunteered an expression of his political sentiments. The evening was further enlivened by some stirring music from the Glee Club, and the festivities continued until a late hour.

### ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A special meeting of the State Microscopics ociety will be held at the rooms of the Academy of Sciences, 263 Wabash avenue, this evening Dr. B. N. Piper will read a paper upon the "Utility of Microscopic Examinat

Reserved seats for Winchell's lecture on "The Ascent of Mount Blanc," and Gen. Banks' lecture on "The Republic: Will It Endure?" are for sale this morning at the box-office of the Star Lecture Course, at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s.

The Sunday Lecture Society announces Edward Everett Hale for next Sunday afternoon. The doors of McCormick Hall open at 2 and close at 3. Mr. Hale will read an unpublished story entitled "A Civil Servant."

No result was reached at the meeting of the General Freight Agents of the Chicago and St. Louis roads at St. Louis last Tuesday, and another meeting will be held in this city to-day to complete the new tariff to Western points.

The "Merry Wives of Windsor" will be given at McVicker's Theatre this evening for the fifth time by the Liederkranz Society. As there re-main but three more performances of the work, those who have not seen it should improve the opportunity without delay.

A WAYWARD MAID. Lily Rees is very apt to mistake her vocation in life. If Lily had no mother to look after her, The Court-House plan business is just now attracting the attention of the city officials, including the Aldermen, and there is a speck of cause she never would have thought what a cause she never have thought what a cause she never have thought what a cause she never have the cause she never have the cause of the cause she never have the cause she never have the cause of the cause she never have the cause she never have the cause of the cause she never have the cause she never have the cause of the cause she never have the cause cheap advertising medium she would have made for a business house. Lily is only 16 years of age, stout, finely formed, with an attractive face ornamented with two brighteyes, and shaded with rich brown hair, and yet she can scoop any girl of her age the state of the city half of the Cortifogue, Inhalf gathered, and a spipe argument, of brief dirration, rose betweed him and hildredt.

The lister expressed the celler that the County Ringwere attempting to force the city to account
the tuitidings, and thought it would, be measured
the tuitidings, and thought is would, be measured
the tuitidings, and thought it would, be measured
for the city to place as injunction upon them
about Egan's stateless, while the Mayor and
others stord pasters by Pr. His Binner dropped
rights in the premises, and the Bildridg hugeminesses and that list if the work was not done
to think the country have he most right
in the Count-Choose strates, and has distive buildings, if constructed on the plans
attended to the city of the city to be approximated to the city of the city to be expressed to the city of the in gaining cheap notoriety. Even when a little babe, Lily was the subject of a thrilling romance. Her loving parents lost track of her for nine years in an Albany convent, and ever since they

dishonorable, they knew the law, and knew that the mother had a right to her child, and that the detectives had a right to demand her in the name of her pareots, nevertheless they put on a few airs until the girl's plucky brother brought them to time.

At last accounts Lily was at home, but the breach between her and her mother was as wide as ever, and she was ready to leave again at her first opportunity. She claims that her mother misuses her, and makes her do all menial work. On the other hand the mother asserts, and the evidence bears her out, that Lily is a spoiled child, does nothing but read novels, thick of modern Romeos, imagines herself a modern Juliet, and rune sway from home and school every time an opportunity presents itself.

COUNTY AFFAIRS. MEETING OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS An adjourned meeting of the County Board was held yesterday afternoon. In the absence of Commissioner Burdick, Commissioner John son was called to the chair.

COMMUNICATIONS. A communication was read from the Trustees of the Town of Desplaines, asking an appropriation for the construction of a bridge. Referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges. A number of bills of great variety were read

COMMITTEES. The several Committees reported, recommend-ing the payment of a number of bills, all of which were audited.

COLLECTING THE MONEY.

Commissioner Busse offered the following which was adopted: which was adopted:

Resolved, That the County Treasurer be instructed collect the money which is due to Cook County from the collect the money which is due to Cook County for the collect the money which is due to Cook County for the collect the c

cral sums.

THE PUBLICATION FRAUD.

Commissioner Clough introduced the following and moved its adoption:

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board be hereby in structed to notify the parties heretofore elected to print the proceedings of this Board, namely, the news papers called the Courser and the Union, that the tim for which they were selected to do such printing express on the 31st of December, 1875, and that such printing will be discontinued after that date.

or which the Stat of December, 1875, and that such printing will be discontinued after that date.

It was moved that the resolution be referred to the Commissioner Clough hoped the reference would not be made. He was satisfied that the printing of the proceedings would cost about \$10,000 a year, and the members of the Board knew it, and he saw no reason for the reference. Commissioner McCaffrey said he was an early friend of printing the proceedings, thinking that the cost would be nominal. Upon coming into the Board he found that the reporters of the morning press were misrepresenting the members, and he then advocated the publishing of the proceedings officially. The experiment had been tried, and he was satisfied that it was an expensive one, and should not be continued. The reporters were now doing the Board justice, and whatever occurred was given to the public the next morning fresh and readable. He was in favor of the zadoption of the resolution.

Commissioner Lonergan spoke against the resolution and in favor of its reference, and his motion prevailed by the following vote:

Fess—Carroll, Conby, Crawford, Herting, Holden, Johnson, Lonergan, Bussell, Schmidt.—9.

Nays—Busse, Clough, Guenther, Jones, McCaffrey.—5.

Commissioner Clough moved that the Committee be instructed to report at the next meeting.

ing.
Commissioner Lonergan was opposed to be ing driven in the matter. He wanted time to consider the resolution thoroughly.

After some further discussion it was agreed that the Committee should report at its earliest Adjourned until Monday at 2 o'clock

CITY-HALL.

Tax collections amounted to \$5,000 Six committees are to meet in the City utera's The clerks in the Treasury were busy yester

lay counting out \$86,000 for the policemen and Water-taxes put \$4,074.63 into the Treasury yesterday, and the Collector sent around \$4,006.61.

The firemen are wanted at the Comptroller's office at 8 o'clock sharp, this morning, and the emen at 9, to receive their pay for Octob The Special Committee on the Sale of the Lake Front is called to meet Monday at 2:30 p. m., and ool Committee at 3 o'clock Saturday af-

William D. Cox, contractor for the laying of the foundations of the new West Side pumping works, was furnished an estimate of \$7,000 on the work, yesterday, by Bookkeeper Johnson, of the Board of Public Works.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys of the South Division met to consider references yesterday afternoon. They decided to refer back the two railroad ordinances providing for right of way from Chicago to Englewood without recommendation. The names of the Companies asking for franchises are the Chicago & Englewood and the Citizens.

### LOCAL LETTERS. STRIPED STOCKINGS

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—Your article on "Poison ous Aniline Dyes" is worthy of general atten-tion. Many would like to know through your paper how to distinguish what are aniline colors, and whether articles so dyed retain their poison-

ous qualities after one or more washings.

If I mistake not, you called attention to this If I mistake not, you called attention to this matter last winter, yet our market is again filled with flannel, gloves, and stockings prepared in this dangerous manner. These articles are worn next to the skin, often by infants and sick persons, and sickness in the spring may be the result of a winter's use of such clothing. The evil effects from repeated absorption of minute doses of poison are slow but sure. These bright-colored articles are popular, and nearly every household has just laid in a stock. If there is no danger it is a pity to alarm hundreds of people needlessly; if there is danger, where lies the remedy? Shall wholessle poisoning go on because manufacturers in

James Burton and W. Van Velzer, indicted at the October term of the Criminal Court for conspiring to defraud one James Cilley, of Lamont, Mich., were brought to the jul yesterday. They are mock-auctioneers, and were connected with the establishment on Canal street, near Madison. They gave bail in the afternoon with A. S. Trude and John Graham as sureties, and were released upon \$500 being deposited as collateral and additional security.

\*\*ERMOVED OR RESIGNED?\*\*

A report was current around the County Building yesterday that Charles H. Bradley, one of the clerks in the Sheriff's office, had been removed. Mr. Bradley could not be found to affirm or deny the report, but it was learned that he was to leave last evening for St. Louis. Sheriff Agnew was seen, and said that Bradley had "resigned," and that he would leave the office after the present month. This was all that could be gleaned on the subject, but from the fact that Bradley is a well-known Republican, the report that be had been removed was generally believed. His removal or resignation is regarded as the beginning of the work of getting rid of certain men in all the county offices whose fealty to the Opposition party is questionable. Mr. Bradley has made a very effective clerk, and, whether removed or not, his services will be missed by those having business to transact with the office from day to day.

Edward Conrov, in Justice Summerfield's esamation, was just about good enough to hold in 8500 bail to the Criminal Court. Edward is ac-used of burglarizing the house of Annie Grace, No. 703 State street, to the amount of nearly \$400 worth of clothing and jewelry.

James Filkins and George Dayis, two old professionals, were captured by the police about 7 o'clock last evening, just as they were emerging from the hardware store of Paul Dalmicke, at 506 State street. They had in their possession \$75 worth of revolvers and other small hard-

Detectives Dargon and Simonds yesterday brought in George Fergus, Charles McNeil, and James Page, and all three were booked as vagrants. The two former were given a leave of absence for sixty days at the House of Correction, and Page begged out of a \$50 fine by promising to quit the town. John Ryan, Michael Kerwin, Arthur Hansard,

and Joseph Finley, four youngsters from Bridge-port, were before Summerfield yesterday, charged with the burglary of Nos. 78 and 343 Archer ave nue. Seeing that they belonged to an organized band of burglars, they were held in \$300 bail each to the Criminal Court.

William C. McMillan, a clerk in a South Water treet commission house, was confidenced out of \$45 yesterday at the notorious mock-auction house near the Tivoli. A watch valued at \$5 is all he can show for \$50. And now he is looking for the fellow who sold it to him, and he wants to present him with a State warrant.

to present him with a State warrant.

Thomas Keefe, the little boy who was assailed at the Lincoln School on the 15th of last month by two colored boys, died of his injuries shortly after noon yesterday. The blows which he received on his head from the club and brick caused concussion of the brain, and the little fellow has lingared in great agony. The two boys, William Henry Stewart, and Timothy Howard, will come before Justice Scully to-day after the Coroner holds the inquest.

A Granger with an uncommon amount of hay-seed in his ear was enticed into a saloon at 11 Canal street last evening by an unknown man. To pay for eigars and drinks, the unknown pro-duced a \$20 "spiel-marke," worth about 1 mill. duced a \$20 "spiel-marke," worth about 1 mill.
The bartender had no change, and the greenhorn, Fred Burkhardt by name, was induced to
change the piece. He was so accommodating
that the stranger changed two other pieces for
Burkhardt's crisp notes. No arrests.

Burkhardt's crisp noies. No arrests.

Officer Parker has a keen eye. While patrolling his beat Wednesday night he observed three suspicious individuals enter a hall-way on Monroe street, where they hired cheap furnished rooms. When they came back down stairs for a sight's prowling he promptly arrested them. Yesterday, singular to say, they were not found innocent; on the contrary, Sorgt. Fitzpatrick says they are William Rice and John Breckingidge, and, on his telling about a burglary in which they were interested, they were bound over m \$500 bail each to the Criminal Court.

over m \$500 bail each to the Criminal Court.

Commissioner Hoyne has held J. W. Moody, alias George T. Morse, a clerk in R. G. Dun & Co.'s Mercantile Ageocy, in \$1,200 bonds on the charge of sending letters through the mail for the purpose of fraud. He sent out letters as Assignee for Boyd & Wilmer, an imaginary South Water street firm, to a large number of business houses in Iowa, stating that he held packages in storage for them, upon which \$3.50 was due. He also sent out a circular stating that he was author and publisher of a studbook, which he would send for \$1. It is needless to say neither packages upr books were ever sent by him to any of his dupes.

sent by him to any of his dupes.

RAD CASE OF WIFE-BEATING.

A TRIBUNE reporter yesterday learned the particulars of one of the most brutal cases of wife-A TRIBUNE reporter yesterday learned the particulars of one of the most brutal cases of wifebeating which has occurred in the city for some time. The perpetrator is a fellow named Peckler, who with his wife and family occupy the upper part of a frame house on Ewing street, near Blue Island avenue. He is a barber by trade, but his habits are so bad and his temper so violent that no one will employ him. He does nothing but loaf all day and prowl about an inight. His means of support are a mystery to the neighbors, who shun him as much for the ill-treatment of his wife—a quiet, inoffansive woman—as for his hang-dog bearing. On Friday last his wife was delivered of a male child bearing frightful bruises all over its body. These evidences of prenatal violence led to a rigorous questioning of the mother by those who assisted at the accountment. After a great deal of evasion, she stated that some time previous her husband had beaten her so badly that she feared he had killed the child. This revelation created a great stir in the neighborhood, and it was only out of consideration for the poor woman, who was lying in a critical condition, that the husband escaped summary punishment. great stir in the neighborhood, and it was only out of consideration for the poor woman, who was lying in a critical condition, that the husband escaped summary punishment. Saturday night, the woman appeared in a sinking state, and, thinking that she was about to die, requested that a priest be sent for. Peckler was told of her condition; but, instead of it insuring humane treatment on his part, he raved about like a madman, threatening to kill any one who came hear. A priest attended the house in response to the woman's summons, but no sooner had he made his appearance than Peckler turned to vent his rage on him. Shouting that he wanted no d—d parsons about his wife, he ordered the priest to leave the house or he would be kicked down stairs. Seeing no hope of calming the brute, the priest was compelled to leave without ministering to the religious needs of the poor woman. The helpiess condition of his wife now attracted Peckler, who commenced belaboring her with all his strength, she not having the power to avoid the blows he showered upon her. An elderly lady living near by was drawn to the house by the noise, and, rushing up stairs, tried to prevail upon the fellow to stop his abuse. He replied with an oath and declared that he would finish the ——. The appearance of the neighbor seemed to infuriate him more than ever. He seized a chair, rushed toward the bed where his helpless wife lay, and was about to bring it down upon her head with all his force, when she old lady courageously caught it in her hands. He ordered her out of the house with a threat similar to which he uttered toward the priest. But the plucky old lady stood firm. She refused to budge an inch, and told the ruffian that be would have to kill her before he harmed his wife. Time and again he reised to serve and and took him into custody. The strangest part of the story is that Peckler escaped punishment. He was held in custody over Sindsy, and on Monday morning the officer who arrested him endeavored, without success, to get witnesses to appear

Piamos and Organs.

Hallet, Davis & Co. v Grand, Square, and Upright, and Smith's American Organs, can be found only at w. W. Kimball's, corner State and Adams streets,

Lundborg's California Water

cond Sale at Dexter Park Yesterday.

Eighty-Six Animals Brought an Average

Price of \$356. The second sale of blooded stock at Dexter Park was attended by a crowd fully as large as that present on Wednesday. The cattle sold were the property of A. B. Conger, of Waldberg, near Haverstraw, N. Y., and known as the "Waldberg Herd"; the "Creston, Ogie County, Ill.; the "Glen Echo Herd," the property of Thomas Smith, Creston, Ogie County, Ill.; the "Glen Echo Herd," the property of F. J. Barbee, Paris, Ky.; and a short-horn buil belonging to R. W. Humphrey, Belvidere, Ill.

The sale was beld in the tent, an accommodation for which the audience to a man were pro-

tion for which the audience to a man were pro-foundly grateful, inasmuch as the keen, nip-ping air had begun to blow a small gaie when the hour arrived for the sale. Col. J. W. Judy presided as auctioneer, and no time was lost in

the hour arrived for the sale. Col. J. W. Judy presided as anctioneer, and no time was lost in making the sales.

The first cattle sold were the celebrated "Waldberg Herd," owned by A. B. Conger, of Walberg, N. Y. Mr. Conger is known to the stock-raising community generally as a gentleman who has given great attention to the subject of stock-breeding, taking especial pride in the fact that he can trace the pedigree of most of his animals away back into the regions of the past. The composition of the blood of at least a larger portion of the herd in question shows lineage from dams sufficiently esteemed in their day to have been entered by their breeders in the early volumes of the English Herd-Book, and from sires which have gained prizes at the contests of Agricultural Societies in Great Britian and America. Among the herd are descendants of Mr. Booth's famous cows, Bracelet and Fame, and of the imported pure Bates cows, Sonsie 9th, Lady Liverpool, Bose of Sharon; of Mr. Bates Waterloo cow; of imported Zoe, a representative of the Beasley "J" (or Jubilee) tribe, together with other strains upon which breeders place high estimates. While the stock were not in the very best condition, owing to the fact that their owners had been unable to feed them on grass since Angust, still the bidding was kept up to very fair figures throughout. Some of the noteworthy instances of growing appreciation on the part of bidders of the respective merits of certain cattle were the cases of No. 1, Rhodomela, a red and white cow, started at \$100 and finally knocked down to Peter R. Stuyvesant, of Poughkeepsis, N. Y., for \$1,000; No. 4. Xanthe 3d, a red cow, started at \$200, and finally sold to Leslic Combs. of Lexington, Ky., for \$1,007. The best figure however, was reached in the case of Udora 5th, a small read helfer, calved June 17, 1875, of short but remarkably good pedigree. The first bid was \$500. From that figure it passed to \$600, \$650, \$700, \$800, and gradually

Udora Sth, a small read heifer, calved June 17, 1875, of short but remarkably good pedigree. The first bid was \$500. From that figure it passed to \$600, \$650, \$700, \$800, and gradually up to \$2,000, when she became the property of Henry Meredith, of Cambridge City, Ind. Mr. Meredith's competitors were S. W. Jacobs, of West Liberty, Ia., and a Mr. Harrison, of St. Lawrence County, N. Y. They gave him a close pull, but evidently did not think the heifer of sufficient value to them to outbid him.

THE WALDBERG HERD.

The following is the record of the sale of the "Waldberg" herd:

COWN AND HEIFERD.

1. Rhedomiels, red and white cow; John R. Stuyvesant, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; \$400.

2. Xylopia 3d, red and white cow; John R. Stuyvesant, Foughkeepsie, N. Y.; \$400.

3. Lonicars, red and white cow; John R. Stuyvesant, Foughkeepsie, N. Y.; \$400.

4. Xanthe 3d, red cow; Leslie Combs, Jr., Lexington, Ky.; \$1,000.

5. Chanthe 1st, red cow; J. G. Strawn, Jackson-Ky.; \$1,000 ton, Ky.; \$1,000.

5. Chanibe 1st, red cow; J. G. Strawn, Jacksonville, Ill.; \$300.

6. Vanihe 1st, red and white cow; Richard Gibson, London, Canada; \$800.

7. Udora 4th, red-roan cow; Henry Meredith, Cambridge City, Ind.; \$1,400.

8. Isabelia 3d, red and white cow; M. Ketchum, Westport, Conn.; \$320.

9. Lady Newham 8th, roan cow; Henry Meredith, Cambridge City, Ind.; \$1,072.

10. Xylopia 4th, white cow with red spota; M. Ketchum, Westport, Conn.; \$700.

11. Cyathes, roan cow, and red heifer calf; J. M. Browa's Sons, Berlin, Ill.; \$450.

12. Jessica 5th, roan cow; John R. Stuyvesant, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; \$250.

14. Hyphena, red and white cow; John R. Stuyvesant, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; \$250.

15. Clycelia 2d, red-roan cow; John R. Stuyvesant, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; \$160.

16. Cenanthe 2d. red-roan cow; Ool. S. Dunlap, Jacksonville, Ill.; \$450.

17. Water Nymph, red-roan cow; Albert Crane. he 1st, red cow ; J. G. Strawn, Jackson

sonville, Ill.; 3450.
Water Nymph, red-roan cow; Albert Crane, bam Park, Kan.; fl.075.
Vanda 2d, red heifer; Col. Taylor, London, Can-5725. 18. Vanda 2d, red neuger, ada; 2735.

19. Waldberr Gwynne, red heifer; J. M. Brown's Sons, Berlin, Ill.; \$825.

20. Sonerlia 3d, red heifer; John B. Stuyvesant, Poughkeepsia, N. Y.; \$600.

21. Boronia 2d, red heifer; John B. Stuyvesant, Poughkeepsia, N. Y.; \$650.

22. Udors oth. red heifer; Henry Meredith, Cambridge City, Ind.; \$2,000.

23. Glycaris 3d, red-roan heifer; John R. Stuyvesant, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; \$200.

24. Xylopia 5th, roan heifer; A. J. Dunlap, Galesburg, Ill.; \$975.

25. Xanthe 7th, red and white heifer; Hamilton
Scott, Lexington, Ry.; \$500.

BULLS,

1. Grandson of Grand Turk (12,960), red and white;
W. C. Whitney, Chicago; \$50.

2. Salvini, red and white; S. W. Jacobs, West Liberty, Ia.; \$250. s. Oxygen, red; Robert Hall, Virginia, Ill.; \$95, 4. Uncas, roan; William R. Duncan, Towanda, Ill.; Matador, red-roan; M. L. Devon, Des Moines, Ia.; \$80. 6. Lord Duke of Newham, red; M. L. Devon, Des Moines, Ia.; \$100 7. Count of Airdrie, red and white; J. C. Boynton, Bryan, O.; \$100. 8. Oberon, red; M. C. Galtra & Son, Jacksonville, III. 2010 Ill.; \$210. 9, Red Rose Duke, red; Sol. Hopkins, Chicago; 140. Lord Languish, red; William Stewart, Franklin Grove, III.; \$80. 11. Ximenes, red and white; Daniel Johnson, Boone-ville, Ind.; \$75. 12. Xenophon, red; John Fox & Son, Jacksonville, III.; \$320.

The CRESTON HERD.

The next sale was that of Thomas Smith's Short-Horn cattle, embracing the remainder of the "Creston Herd":

6. St. Lawrence, red; Alexander Cook, Sebastopol, Ind.; \$130.
7. Bella Duke 1st, red; William Babcock, Canton, III.; \$70.
9. Transit, red. red. 9. Transit, red-roan; Jacob Funk, Bloomington, 10. Silfs. 10. Nogra red - Lev 10. Nogrs, red; Jesse Adams, Union Stock-Tards, Chicago; \$130.

Cows AND REFERS.

1. Lulu, red-roan cow, and red-roan heifer call;
John Balderston, Marysville, Kan.; \$230.

2. Christabel thi, red cow; W. C. Whitney, Chicago; \$205.

4. Betsey, red and white cow; E. W. Rutherford,
Montelair, Ill.; \$205.

4. Candlemas Queen, white cow; E. A. Butherford,
Montelair, Ill.; \$200.

The Short-Horn bull, Wisconsin Duke, 15,735,
the property of B. W. Humphrey, Belvidere, Ill.,
was sold to George Swam, of Animosa, Ia., for
\$130. THE GLEN ECHOS.

THE OLEN ECHOS.

The next cattle sold were the "Glen Echo" herd, the property of F. J. Barbee, Paris, Ky.:

cows and herfers.

Rifty Clover 3d, roan cow; Robert Holloway, Alexis, Ill.; \$425.

Kitty Clover 4th, of Glen Echo, red helfer; B. H. Campbell, Batavia, Ill.; \$500.

Red Rose 8th, red roan cow; Henry Groome, Winchester, Ky.; \$1,200.

Lottle Lake, red cow; Bobert Holloway, Alexis, Ill.; \$375.

Lottle Lake 2d, red calf; Robert Holloway, Alexis, Ill.; \$250.

Rosalie, red and a little white cow; W. C. Whitney, Chicago; \$166.

o. Rosane, red and a little white cair; S. W. Ja-chicago; \$155.

7. Rocalic 2d, red and a little white cair; S. W. Ja-cobs, West Liberty, Ia.; \$100.

10. Valley Selle, red roan cow and helfer cair; S. W. Jacobs, West Liberty, Ia.; \$500.

11. Valley Belle 4th, red helfer; S. W. Jacobs, West Liberty, Ia.; \$500.

Jacobs, West Liberty, Ia.; \$300.

11. Valley Belle sith red heifer; S. W. Jacobs, West Liberty, Ia.; \$300.

14. Maid of Honors, red and white cow; B. H. Campbell, Batavia, Ill.; \$225.

16. Clifton Belle, deep red heifer; S. W. Jacobs, West Liberty, Ia.; \$400.

18. Ophelia 3d, red roan cow; C. Crumpacker, Laporte, Ind.; \$140.

23. Maid of Athens 2d, red heifer; S. W. Jacobs, West Liberty, Ia.; \$195.

24. Red Duchess, red cow; Pliny Nichols, West Liberty, Ia.; \$195.

25. Ida, red and white cow; John Lovett, Montelair, P. St. Jacobs, M. S. Jacobs, M. S. Jacobs, M. Jaco Sill,
Lady Myers, red and white cow, and hetfer calf;
Hopkins. Chicago; \$190.
Salile Taylor, red and white cow and bull calf;
Bartley, West Liberty, Iz.; \$275.
Prize 5th, roan heifer; J. D. Anthony, Chicago;

34. Prins 4th, sed and white heifer; S. W. Jacobs, West Liberty, Ia.; \$150. 35. Lavina, red neifer; C. S. Bartley, West Liberty, Ia.; \$135. 36. Delilah, white heifer I. B. Wing ement, Ill.;

\$105.

37. Roan Pink, roan cow; William Stewart, Franklin Grove, Ill.; \$170.

38. Lady Watson, red cow; J. G. Strawn, Jackson-ville, Ill.; \$300.

30. Edith 4th, red and white cow; William Stewart, Franklin Grove, Ill.; \$150.

40. Edith 5th, red heifer calf; C. L. Eaton, Homer, Ill.; \$80.

30. Edith 4th, red and white cow; William Stewart, Frankin Grove, III.; \$150.
40. Edith 5th, red heifer calf; C. L. Eston, Homer, III.; 800.
41. Miss Wiley 3d, red cow; J. C. Lahman, Franklin Grove, III.; \$100.
42. Capitola 3d, red heifer; William Stewart, Franklin Grove, III.; \$100.
43. Florette, red heifer; S. W. Jacobs, West Liberty, Ia.; \$125.
44. Capitola, red cow; G. L. Burrougha, Carrollion, III.; \$100.
46. Goodness 9th, red cow; William Stewart, Frank-III.; \$100.

46. Goodness 9th, red cow; William Stewart, Frank-lin Grove, III.; \$00.

47. Goodness 10th, red heifer; William Stewart, Frankin Grove, III.; \$100.

48. Countess 3d, red and white heifer; C. J. C. Boynton, Fulaski, O.; \$00.

49. Countess 2d, red and white heifer; C. L. Eaton, Homer, III.; \$100.

BULLA,

1. 1st Marquis of Bute, 14,866, red; Samuel Dysant,
Franklin Grove, Ill.; \$805. 2. Northumberiand 5th, red ; J. M. Humphrey, Bel-videre, Ill. ; \$318.

Total number of cows sold in the Waldberg herd, 25; total amount of sales, \$17,305; average price, \$592.20.

Total number of bulls sold in the Waldberg herd, 12: total amount of sales, \$1,930; average price, \$160.83. price, \$160.83.
Total number of cows sold in the Creston herd,
4; total amount of sales, \$840; average price,

Total number of bulls sold in the Creston herd, i; total amount of sales, \$445; average price, \$111.25. 3111.25.

Total number of cows sold in the Glen Echo herd, 38; total amount of sales, \$8,885; average price, \$223.81.

Total number of bulls in the Glen Echo herd, 2; total amount of sales, \$1,120; average price, \$550.

\$560. Total animals sold, 86; total amount of cales, \$30,655. Grand average, \$356.45. NEW YORK.

The Leading Merchants of New York Give Their Views of the Present Status of Trade, and its Prospects.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune, NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The opinion of mai New 10sk, Nov. 11.—The opinion of many leading business men of this city is that business is slowly recovering from the prostration of two years ago, and, although the smaller dealers are now suffering from the panie of 1873, it is considered a sign of better times in the near future. In regard to the recent tocrease in the number of failures, a prominent merchant said to-day that large dealers were first to feel the depression. failures, a prominent merchant said to-day that large dealers were first to feel the depression, and that it had finally reached small quarters, and those who cannot live on a small business must succumb. By letting their stock run low, they had succeeded in continuing business. We were now experiencing the remote effects of two years ago, but he did not regard it in any other light than of an approaching healthy condition of business affairs. All cotton goods were now selling as low as before the War—as low, in fact, as the manufacturers could afford to produce them. He thought we had touched bottom, and might reasonably look for better times next spring.

times next spring.

Mr. McKillop, of the firm of McKillop.

Sprague & Co., said that it was a mistake to sup pose that there had been more failures re-cently than during the corresponding months of other years. The failures in this city during September, 1874, were fifty-three, against fifty-seven in 1875. For October, 1874, they numbered seventy-aix, against seventy-three for 1875. He did not believe the amounts were as great this year as in former years. One cause of the apparent increase was that the newspapers published suspensions more fully than formerly. It is a time when failures are expected. If business has not been profitable, men at this time of year begin to realize the fact. He had known all the drygoods houses in New York for the last forty years, and could count on his fingers all that had not failed in that time. The merchants in New York had done good business this season, and although the sales may not foot up as largely in value as some anticipated, it must be remembered that it took more yards to make a dollar's worth than formerly. If Congress will do nothing to inflate prices, he said, we will advance; otherwise, vemmy have to go to the bottom again. There would be no trouble in returning to a specie basis if the legal-tenders were not in the way. Merchants buying goods in Europe are compelled to receive daily advices from this country regarding the fluctuations in gold, and after all this, his profits are liable to be all swept away by a slight change in its value. As long as this remains, healthy, legitimate business must remain dull.

## SANITARY REFORM.

Public Health Association.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 11.—The American Baltimore, Md., Nov. 11.—The American Public Health Association reassembled this morning, and admitted forty-three new members. The officers chosen for the ensuing year are: President, Edwin L. Snow, Providence, R. I.; Vice-Presidents, John H. Rauch, Chicage, and Prof. Walker, of Yale College; Tressurer, J. Foster Jenkins, Yonkers, 'N. Y.; and an Executive Committee was also elected.

Frank Hambleton, Civil Engineer, of Baltimore, read a paper on efficient house connections, with sewers and protection of houses against sewer gases.

gases.

Jackson S. Shultz, of New York, read a paper on the utilization of animal and vegetable refuse substances in our large cities. In the consideration of this question, Shultz confined his views almost entirely to the economic use of garbage in the City of New York. His plan was to buy or lease one or more of the islands in Long Island Sound, erect sheds, and colonize 60,000 hogs, to which the garbage should be fed by the paupers and criminals of the city, under control of the Commission of Charities and Correction, wholly independent of political supervision or influence. on the utilization of animal and vegetable refuse influence.

Dr. Benjamin Lee, of Philadelphia, next read

a paper on the cost of a great epidemic to a

infinence.

Dr. Benjamin Lee, of Philadelphia, next read a paper on the cost of a great epidemic to a great city.

The following delegates were appointed to represent the Board at the Centennial Dr. Joseph E. Tower, Washington, D. C., J. S. Billings, middle and the property of the Prof. Stephen Smith, M. D., of New York, Dr. G. W. White, New Orleans, La., the Hon. A. G. Thomas, M. D. Bavanosh; Dr. J. B. Kedzie, Laosing, Mich. Dr., James A. Stewart, Baltimore Jr. J. M. Logan, Sacramento; Dr. H. A. Johnson, Chicago.

Thomas J. Danott, M. D., of Harrisburg, Paret a paper on the sanitary and economical advantages of small hespitals or village infirmaties for manufacturing and mining populations.

At the aftermone session, following the report on the principles and methods of ventilation by Dr. Siffert, of Irondon was made that awarded the first prize by the Imperial Academy of Vienns for an easy on the construction of asylams for the insane, had arrived at the conclusion that mechanical ventilation was the most perfect.

A paper was read on the relations of excessive or habitual use of alcoholic drinks to the public bealth and welfare by Homer O. Hitchcock, M.

D. President of the State Board by Health, Ralamanov, Mich. Every business at rightfully hald responsible for its effects. Every State Government should access that amount upon the dealers equitably according to their sideologic drinks, and should sacces that amount upon the dealers equitably according to their sideologic drinks, and should sacces that amount upon the dealers equitably according to their sideologic drinks, and should sacces that amount upon the dealers equitably according to their sideologic drinks, and should sacces that amount upon the dealers equitably according to their sideologic drinks, and should sacces that amount upon the dealers equitably according to their sideologic drinks, and should sacces that amount upon the dealers equitably according to their sideologic drinks, and should sacces that amount of the state Board by Andrew D, G

niture.
Adjourned to to-morrow.

GEOLOGY.

What Has Been Done During the Year in Wisconsin Under State

Auspices.

Special Direction to The Chicago Tribuna.

Madison, Wia., Nov. 11.—Dr. O. W. Wight of Milwaukee, State Geologist; Prof. Roland of the Irwing University of Wisconsin; Prof. T. O. Chamberlin, of Beloit College; and Moses Strage, of Mineral Point, constituting the Geological Surveyors of this State, met here last night and had a computation. made that the survey can be finished next year made that the survey can be finished next year During the past year Dr. Wight has made a recenoissance of the head waters of the Chippews, Wisconsin, and Wolf, Prof. Irwing has continued his explorations in Northwestern, and Mr. Stroog in Southwestern Wisconsin, and Prof. Chamberlin has examined a celt 200 miles long by 25 wide, from Boet County to the Michigan boundary of Occate County. The trap range of cooper-bearing rock worked on Lake Superior extends to the St. Croix, and it is probable that the Penokes Irm range also stretches parallel with it to the west shore of Green Bay. The galens or lead-bearing formation has been traced 100 miles further north than ever before, and some valuable deposits of hydramile coment-rock discovered. It is very desirable that arrangements abould be made this winter for the publication of the raport of the survey, which will add much to the Incoviedge of the rich mineral resources of the State.

BRYAN-WRIGHT-At Winnelb, Ill., Nov. 8, by the liev. B. W. Patterson, D. D., at the country and dence of the bride's parents, Miss Ross Standish, edeat daughter of Mr. Timothy Wright, of this city, and Dr. Joseph Bryan, of Lexington, Ky.

DEATHS.

ALDEN—On the 3d inst., at Colusa, Cal., Miss Lyds. C. Alden, formerly of this city.

GILMORE—Nov. 10, at his residence, No. 12 Dunnie, of consumption, William Gilmore, aged 73 years.

Funeral Friday, 1 p. m., by cars to isosehili. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

SPECIAL NOTICES. J. McClure & Co., Druggists, Elm and Front-sta., Cincinnais, say: "Size—In our neighbort a number of teamsters are nain Ceutaur Limiment, pronouncin superior to anything they have used. We sell as high as for five dozen bottles per month them." 盈

MENTAPPEE Electro Silicon

as received the award of the American Institute of He ork as the best article known for cleaning and polaric it fine metallic surfaces. It is pure infrascris, as admixture, will not scratch or corrode, and service as post surprising pollah with out little labor. It was a post surprising pollah with out little labor. It was a post surprising pollah with out little labor. It was a post surprising pollah with out little labor. It was a post surprising pollah with out little labor. It was not provided that the provided here in the provided here is not provided to the provided here. It was not be the provided here in the provided here in the provided here is not provided here. It was not provided here in the provided here in the provided here is not provided here. It was not provided here in the provided here in the provided here is not provided here. AUCTION SALES. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 18, AT 9:30 O'CLOCK OUR REGULAR WEEKLY AUCTION SALE New & Second-Hand Furniture New Parlor Suils. New Chamber Sets; a spissfill ins New and Second-Hand Carpets, Office Furniture, Ditting-Room and Kitchen Furniture, Lounge, Straw Wardrobes, Boot-Cases, Parlor and Cooking Straw General Merchandise, Flated Ware, Glasswer, etc., etc.

Also, under Chaltel Mortgage, by order of Ebeth, the entire Furniture of Fifteen-Room Dwelling. Burything for Housekeeping.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO...

Bi and St Randelphot.

Chattel Mortgage Sale AT OUR SALE

By order of the Sheriff, we will sell the entire FUB-NITURE and Housekeeping Effects of DWELLING OF FIFTEEN ROOMS—Curpets, Chamber and Paris Furniture, Crockery, Glass and China Ware, Beeing, Rlankets, etc. ELISON, POMEROY & Co. 84 and 88 Randolph-st. Building, Fixtures, Stock Gro-

THIS DAY!

ceries, Horses, Wagons, &c., AT AUCTION, Saturday Morning, Nov. 13, at 9:30 o'clock,

No. 323 West Madison-st. The FRAME BUILDING used as Grocary Store, arranged for two dwellings on second floor, Fistures and Show Cases in store, large stock Fresh, Staple, and Fancy GROCERIES,

Which will be sold in lots to suit, two Horses, Dalva Wagon, &c., &c. Sale peremptory for cash. By order of Mortgages. ELISON, POMERY & CO., Auctioneers.

Omnibuses, Horses, Harness,
AT AUCTION,
Monday Morning, Nov. 15, at 10 o'clock,
AT RAEN OF
Brickmakers' Line,
Corner Blue Island-av. and Ninetsenth-st. Pire Conibuses, thirty-three Horses, one Lumber Wagen, wine
set Harness, Barn, Blacksunth Shop, Tools, So., atBale persuptory for cash.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctionsens. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

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